The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873. NUMBER 143.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

324 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

On the 9th instant the British Vice Consulate will be removed from above address to 135 LaSalle-st., northeast corner of Madison.
JAMES WARRACK,
British Vice Consul.

REMOVING.

On and after the 9th inst., the offices of the Anchor Line of Steamships will be at 153 and 155 Madison-st., corner of LaSalle.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

BANKRUPT SALE.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF A
Manufacturing Establishment
IN
LAPORTE, IND.

By virtue of a decree of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, the undersigned as Assignee in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in the City of LaPorte, Indiana, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1873, Lots 43, 56, and 57 in the original survey of the said City of LaPorte, together with all the buildings, improvements, and fixtures thereon, and all lumber, materials, and furniture in whatever stage of manufacture, lately owned by the LaPorte Chair and Furniture Manufacturing Company, bankrupt. The whole property, real and personal, of said Company, in any way connected with its manufacturing business, is to be sold as an entirety.

Terms of sale: One-fourth in 3, one-fourth in 6, one-fourth in 9, and one-fourth in 12 months, all to be secured by notes payable in Bank with ample personal security.

The receipt of any lien holder whose claim may be allowed by said Court, will be receivable on account of the purchase money.

A certificate will be given to the purchaser, and, on the sale being confirmed by the Court, a deed will be given, and mortgage taken.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Assignee.
LaPorte, Ind., Jan. 7, 1873.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate,
Without Commission and on Long Time.
ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

DIG

Business men having over due claims in all parts of the country will recognize the advantages we offer for their collection, upon investigation. No charges if not collected. No attorneys fees in suits. Call or send for circular. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.,
31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the above-named office on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and consideration of such other business as may be in order. Transfer books will be closed on 8th inst. and reopened on 30th inst. By order of Executive Committee.
ALFRED NELSON, Sec'y.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 252 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m.—sharp.
JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

FURNITURE.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing-Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I now offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMANDALINE

Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held in Martine's Hall, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., Saturday evening, Jan. 11, 1873, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

GEORGE M. TISDALE withdraws, as a member of our firm, this date.
BLISS, MOORE & CO.
January 1, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO
ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

HYATT
AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS
AGAINST
Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my licenses, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS which Mr. Brown himself claims to work under!! If I could state the fact without appearing egotistical, I should like to tell the public that the very existence of Patent Lights and Basement Extensions is wholly due to me. The industry on which Mr. Brown has grown rich; which consumes its millions of pounds of iron and glass yearly; which gives to the city of New York not less than a quarter (more likely a HALF) MILLION OF DOLLARS every year, as the product of her 2 per cent tax on the increased values of real estate created by my invention; all this, I say, is due to me, and to me only. Seven long years did I vainly search through that great city to find one single man who would give me a chance to show the value of space beneath the sidewalks, then only used as coal-holes. Ten long and weary years did I toil before the public consented to accept the fact as FIXED. In the thirty years of my life given to this invention, I have not been able to earn as much as New York City gains from it in one single year. But no matter. Inventors are naturally the coral-insects of the race; each succeeding generation building upon the skeletons of the other; and they should accept their fate. But Mr. Brown is trying to come a little too much "build." His suit against Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it; and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1860, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.
THADDEUS HYATT.

Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents, also purchaser of the license and successor to Lewis R. Case, of No. 5 North-st., New York, an ORIGINAL licensee under the patents BEFORE MR. BROWN WAS EVER HEARD OF. THIS RIGHT CAN'T BE SHAKEN.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A meeting of all interested in the Heights will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1872, at Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, to consult about a Military Academy, and Ladies' Seminary, to be established in that vicinity.

BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,
L. P. HILLIARD,
GEO. R. CLARK,
And many others.

REAL ESTATE.

Choice Residence Lots
On South Park Boulevard,
On Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.),
On Oakwood Boulevard.

This beautiful property lies just outside the south city limits, and possesses every advantage that could be desired for residence purposes.

PRICES LOW.
Terms Remarkably Easy.

This property is so beautiful, so well located, so cheap, and so certain to advance rapidly and largely in value, that it need only be seen to be appreciated.

The attention of builders is especially called to it, as well as those looking for investments in property that will be more in demand in the spring than any other. Title beyond question.

J. EASIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

PRINTING.

No Partners to Divide Profits.

H. B. HORTON,
(Successor to HORTON & LEONARD).
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
AT
Greatly Reduced Rates.
10 North Jefferson-st.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,
Manufacturers of
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office
752 Wabash-av.
Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

S. CORNING JUDD. WM. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.
JUDD & WHITEHOUSE,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Temporary Office, 42 Central Union Block, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership as dealers in iron and wood working machinery, steam engines, railroad and machinists supplies, assuming the liabilities and assets of the old firm. The firm name to be known as W. A. JAMES & ROCHE.
W. A. JAMES,
J. A. ROCHE.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

LOST.

LOST.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Shipping Receipt Book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at our office. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FURS.

FURS Of every description. Fur Robes, &c., at MANUFACTURER'S COST.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Annual Convocation of Chicago Council of P. of J. for the election of officers, and other business, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Convening of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Partial Organization of Both Houses—No Business Transacted.

Governor Palmer Will Present His Valedictory Message To-Day.

Full Text of One of the Ablest State Papers of the Time.

Speculative Gossip Concerning the Presidency of the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OPENING DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The two Houses of the General Assembly met to-day at noon. There was a large attendance in the galleries and in the lobbies, including some ladies. The members of the House were nearly all in their places, and looked to be an intelligent body of men. The same may be said of the Senate, a little of the dignity that comes of superior age being added.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Senate worked until somebody who remembered the Battle of New Orleans, offered a motion to adjourn out of respect to the event. The resolution was postponed until the seats were drawn, when General Jackson prevailed.

The House never thought of New Orleans, and adjourned without doing much to await the report of the Committee on Credentials.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor replied to the Senate Committee appointed to wait on him, that he would communicate with the Senate at 10 o'clock in the morning, when his message will be read, and also presented in the House.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

The fight for the Presidency of the Senate waxes warm. Early is relying upon his former strength too confidently, while it is slipping away and being absorbed by Short, whose friends are working like beavers. Short has gained wonderfully since yesterday. He has made a good impression, and, if the contest is protracted, stands an excellent chance of victory. Three of the seven Republican Senators from Cook will vote for him beyond doubt, and it is not unlikely that he will win the others. He is also strong in the centre of the State on the ground that that section never had a State officer. Burnes is sure of whatever little strength Yager possessed at the outset, but it is not able to elect him. Still, he is in the field, and will probably fight it out. Sanford's candidacy is too late, and not sufficiently positive to leave an impression. Hampton, who hankers for the place, was made Chairman of the caucus to soothe his feelings, on finding that the higher Chairmanship was beyond his reach.

COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cullom has been much sought after by persons anxious of standing high on the committees. He has given no indications of his intentions, but it is pretty certain that Hay or Bushnell will get the Judiciary. The question of location interferes somewhat with Hay, and he is perfectly willing to give way to Bushnell, whom he prefers to Shaw as an older and more experienced lawyer. Shaw's friends are not without hope, and persistently push his claims. The Chicago members are not asking much. They are quite modest in their demands. Bradwell, Rountree, and Wicker are the men likely to get committees. Mr. Hesing is trying to influence the appointments, with what success is not known. There seems to be no change in the programme of the Senate Committees sent yesterday, except that Caulfield does not desire the Revenue, and Burns does. If Burns does not succeed, it may devolve on Thompson, who would prefer it or Municipalities.

LIBERAL CAUCUS.

The Liberal Senators held an informal caucus here to-day, and talked over the Senatorial question. They were somewhat displeased with the House caucus, because they were not consulted, and conceived that an attempt was made to dictate to them, it being unusual to make a Senatorial nomination except in joint caucus. They determined to call such a meeting at a future time to take action in the matter.

PERSONAL.

Governor Oglesby has arrived.

AN ABSURD CANARD.

There was an absurd report circulated to-night, which deceived the credulous to the effect that the Governor had appointed a man named Bob Kirkham, from the Southern part of the State, and Jonathan Young Scammon, Railroad Commissioners. The Governor would not appoint Kirkham to any office, and Scammon would have no better chance. The truth is, the Governor does not intend to make these appointments.

Dr. Canisus, of Kane County, is announced as another candidate for the position.

A CANAL SCHEME.

There is a bill here to-night by real-estate speculators, containing one section which provides for connecting the Ogden with the Illinois & Michigan Canal, admitting the Desplaines River to the latter, and driving its water back into the Chicago River.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Senate met at 12 m., Governor Dougherty in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hale.

John M. Adair was chosen temporary Secretary; James Cooley was selected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Fifty Senators answered to their names on roll-call. Absent, Mr. Crews.

A communication from J. A. Apperson, stating that he would contest the seat of Charles Voris, was received and tabled.

The following officers were elected: D. A. Ray, of McLean, Secretary; J. H. Paddock, of Kankakee, First Assistant; C. D. Kendall, of Clay, Second Assistant; Samuel Parker, of Marshall, Third Assistant; A. J. Alden, of Pope, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; H. C. Ballard, of Cook, First Assistant Engrossing Clerk; William A. Moore, of Kane, Sergeant-at-Arms; F. A. Malone, of Christian, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; C. A. Staples, of Sangamon, Postmaster.

After drawing for seats and adopting a resolution recognizing the 8th of January, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 noon by Hon. Edwin Rummel, Secretary of State. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Reed.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Rock Island, nominated Hon. John Thomas, of St. Clair, as Speaker *pro tem.*

No other nominations being made, Mr. Thomas was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Middlecoff, Hawes, and Moffitt.

James M. Magie, of Fulton, was elected for Temporary Clerk.

A resolution by Mr. INSCORE, of Union, appointing W. B. Pike as Assistant Secretary, Jonathan Boggs Doorkeeper, John M. Campbell Second Assistant Doorkeeper, was adopted to govern the temporary organization.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Shaw, Jaques, Oberly, and Sherman, a Committee on Credentials.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. QUINN, of Peoria, offered a resolution to draw seats.

Ruled out.

Adjourned.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1873.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the Constitution, it is made the duty of the Governor, at the commencement of each session and at the close of his term of office, to give to the General Assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and also to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

It is an easy and pleasant task for a retiring Governor of the State of Illinois to invite the attention of the General Assembly to the evidences of development and progress that mark

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The cities and towns that adorn the shores of the rivers and lakes and dot the prairies are increasing in population and wealth are in process of construction that will, when completed, connect the remotest and most isolated districts with the centres of commerce. The manufacturing interests have been extended and increased, the farms and orchards and vineyards were during the past year productive, and the means for the supply of the actual wants of the population are more than usually abundant. In all the material elements essential to its future growth and prosperity, the State of Illinois has nothing more to desire.

Nor can it be asserted that the people of the State have been unmindful of their social duties, for public provision for the education of all the children of the State is already made, and will hereafter keep pace with the advancing public wants. While institutions intended for the purposes of advanced education and higher culture are increasing in numbers, and are widening their fields of usefulness, and although our general system for the care of the poor and permanently helpless classes is not complete, nor yet entirely satisfactory in its methods or results, the people of the State have cheerfully submitted to all taxes imposed upon them for that class of objects, and have gone beyond their representatives in demanding that nothing required by the most enlightened humanity for the relief or maintenance of the objects of public charity shall be left undone.

It is with the most profound satisfaction that I am able to say, that notwithstanding my extensive intercourse with the people of the State during my official term, I have never heard from any person a murmur against any tax actually levied or proposed for the benefit of the afflicted or helpless; and the representatives of the people in the General Assembly, true to the spirit of their constituents, have been always willing to appropriate as much money for the same object as they could be satisfied would be wisely expended. And with qualifications and exceptions to which I will hereafter again refer, the criminal and penal laws are enforced, and peace and order prevails throughout the State.

A RETROSPECT.

In my message to the General Assembly of Jan. 4, 1871, I had occasion to specify a number of instances of violence by mobs, and I regret to be compelled to say, that since that time other, though fewer, outrages, of a similar character, have occurred at different points in the State. In some of the cases that have been reported to me, the acts of the mob were done openly and publicly, and in one case, a band of armed and disguised men assassinated a peaceful citizen at his home. In each of the cases reported to me I offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

Perhaps we are not permitted to hope that the State will hereafter be entirely exempted from outbursts of popular passion that will override reason, and justice, and law; nor can it be expected that designing or malignant men will not be found who will be able to avail themselves of some pretext for organizing and directing the passions of mobs, or who will seize upon occasions of passing frenzy of the public mind and precipitate the commission of crimes; but from evidences afforded me, I am persuaded that the people of all parts of the State are impressed with the conviction, supported by the experience of some localities, that mobs demoralize and deprave the public conscience, and promote the commission of crimes. We may therefore hope that examples of mob outrages will be hereafter rare in the history of the State.

CHICAGO ALL RIGHT.

From the language of the newspaper press and the reported expressions of citizens in public meetings, the people of the State have been led to apprehend that crime and disorder has increased in the City of Chicago and other large cities of the State. After having given much attention to the facts of the more aggravated offences reported to have been perpetrated in Chicago, as well as to the general condition of the city, I am satisfied that many of the reports that have influenced the public belief are exaggerated, and that considering the extraordinary circumstance of the almost total destruction of the city within little more than a year past, and the great influx of population from every quarter, the laws are enforced and order is as well maintained in Chicago as in other great cities of the country. It is true that some startling examples of fraud in commercial circles have occurred in Chicago that are in their influence more disastrous to the morals, the business, and the character of the people of the State, than is the aggregate effect of many minor offences, and the parties implicated in them are still unpunished. And much opposition has been made to the enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to keeping open public drinking establishments on the Sabbath, but the commercial frauds referred to seem to be but characteristic of the period, and the controversies in respect to the Liquor and Sunday laws can produce no mischief while confined to the use of legal means for the maintenance of real or supposed rights, or for influencing public opinion.

HOMICIDES.

The extensive acceptance of the belief that crimes, especially those of a homicidal character, have increased in frequency, has led to the suggestion of many changes in the law, with a view to a remedy.

The changes most frequently insisted upon may be stated to be: 1st. The abolition of the Grand Jury system, and the substitution for an indictment of an accusation to be preferred by the law officers of the State. 2d. To take from parties charged with crimes the right to a change of venue. 3d. To disallow challenges to persons upon the ground of an opinion formed upon information obtained from printed publications, or, as some propose, without regard to the source from whence the information is acquired, if the proposed juror will swear that, notwithstanding any opinion he may entertain, he can try the case impartially. 4th. To establish additional restrictions upon the right of accused persons to demand continuances. 5th. To make death the penalty for murder; and, 6th. Abolish or greatly restrict the Executive authority to grant pardons, and wholly take from that department the power to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for the life of the person convicted, or for any other term.

THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

To those who have such confidence in mere legislation, that they assume that every abuse may be corrected and every evil repressed by laws, and to that other class, ignorant of the origin, history, and reason of the institutions and rules and methods of procedure proposed to be abrogated or changed, and who welcome every change in the existing laws as an improvement, all the alterations proposed will be acceptable; but others will remember that the Grand Jury, one of the "institutions" of our free-spirited fathers, and most of the formal and carefully-guarded rules of criminal procedure that are now the subject of complaint, were devised to protect the lives and liberties of the people against the aggressions and encroachments of power, and others, like that of confiding the measure of punishment upon convictions for murder to the jury, are the results of the observations of men of the most profound knowledge and the largest experience in the administration of criminal laws. They are parts of a judicious and well settled system, not perfect, but that combines greater advantages for the prompt administration of justice, with the proper guards for the safety of the rights of the citizens, than any that exists in any country or under any form of government.

In view of the necessity that has always been admitted to exist for careful regulations for the protection of individuals, it is painful to witness the mistaken zeal that prompts a portion of the public press and influential public bodies to urge fundamental changes, simply that citizens may be made more defenceless when pursued by the authorities of the law upon accusations of crime. Every change in the criminal laws that deprives parties accused of a means for obtaining an impartial trial, or that proposes to substitute the discretion of a Judge or of a State's Attorney for fixed and well-defined rules of law or settled modes of procedure, is a sacrifice of the safety of the citizen. Happily, except on occasions when the public mind is excited by appeals to popular fears or prejudices, the passions of the American people are not cruel; but who is prepared to say, that when a citizen may be put upon his trial upon a charge that involves his life, in the midst of a community filled with prejudice against him, without the power to demand of right the removal of his trial to an impartial vicinage, with no right of continuance to await a better state of public sentiment or to obtain evidence, no challenge to his triers upon the ground of opinions formed against him, death the inevitable consequence of conviction, and the Governor without power, even upon the clearest facts, to arrest the bloody sentence, the vindictive prejudices of some community may not demand a victim, and that then a State's Attorney may not be found who will consent to accuse, and the Judge, upon whose discretion the rights of the citizen depends, yield to public clamor and consent to the sacrifice?

The "institution" of grand and petit juries is an essential part of the judicial system of a free State. Theorists who can demonstrate that the rule of a single wise man is better than that of the multitude, and law reformers who would substitute the discretion of a State's Attorney or a Judge for the deliberations of a Grand Jury or fixed rules of procedure, alike forget that no method of election has been yet devised that will insure the choice of the wisest for rulers, or State's Attorneys, or Judges, nor do they attach enough importance to the fact, that in a republic no system of laws can be devised that will, without endangering the public liberties, be effective for the prevention and punishment of crimes, unless the laws themselves provide for the participation of the people in their administration, and that neither public nor private rights can be secure when they are in any important sense subject to the discretion of any ruler or magistrate.

It seems to me, then, that, while the attention of the General Assembly should be directed to the present state of the criminal laws, and the rules of criminal procedure, with a view to their improvement, nothing should be done to enlarge the discretion of the Courts in criminal cases, nor delude the people with the belief that any change that can be made will relieve them from the necessity of giving their own attention to the proper execution of the laws.

It is at once the vice and weakness of wealthy and prosperous communities, that a majority of those who should be the most capable and useful citizens, from purely selfish reasons, prefer to delegate the discharge of their most important public duties to others, and experience has demonstrated that, whether the mercenaries who undertake the protection of the public interests, or who are by the indifference of the people allowed to seize control of public affairs, are the hired soldiers of a standing army or the traders in office, who cajole, neglect, and plunder the people, or those who make jury duty a trade, the result is the same: the degradation of the laws, contempt for public justice, and in the end all the securities for the safety of life, liberty, and property are destroyed.

I do not feel at liberty to consume much space in the discussion of the change in the law, insisted upon by many, to take from the jury on trials for murder the right to determine whether the party found guilty shall suffer death or be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for any term exceeding fourteen years, and that may extend to the whole of his life, and make the judgment of death the absolute legal consequence of a conviction of murder.

I have no doubt of the right of the State to put persons to death, who by their own deliberate criminal acts make that course necessary for the public safety, nor do I question the existence of the right to inflict the death penalty as a punishment for crime; but I am quite as decided in the conviction that that mode of punishment has but little influence to deter from the commission of crime, and that on the other hand it is a worn out vestige of barbarism, that hardens and depraves the people.

Deliberate homicide by public authority has much greater influence to weaken respect for human life than the commission of murder by lawless persons, and it is remarkable that the ecclesiastical bodies, and that portion of the so-called religious and the secular press that demand the more frequent infliction of death by judicial sentence, concede the whole point in dispute, when, impressed with the horrible and depraving influence of public executions, they insist upon the necessity of excluding those from the spectacle who are to be instructed and impressed by the example. It may be true that there are classes of persons who can only be constrained from the commission of crimes by the fear of death. There may be communities in which the example of the infliction of the death penalty would be productive of benefit, and it may also be true that monsters of crime may sometimes be found whose extermination is demanded, not to vindicate the authority of law, but the dignity of human nature. It would not, therefore, be judicious for the State to renounce the power to inflict death, but the propriety of the exercise of the power in any instance can best be determined by a jury drawn from the body of the people. And it may be proper for me to make some allusion to the probable influence of the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor upon the administration of the criminal laws.

The Executive authority to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations, is, under the Constitution, absolute, and to be exercised by him at his discretion, and, like all discretionary powers confided to public officers, is extremely liable to abuse.

I have exercised the pardoning power, in proportion to the whole number of convictions in the State, more sparingly than any of my predecessors, and I am satisfied that I have done so in improper cases. But I have had the satisfaction of releasing persons from the Penitentiary after they had furnished to me the most unquestionable proof of their innocence of the alleged crimes of which the jury had found them guilty. I have, by pardon, shortened terms of imprisonment that were certified to me by the Judges and juries imposing them to be excessive, and I have in more than one instance interfered for the relief of the poor and ignorant who were the victims of the arts of designing persons.

We know that the blindness of legal justice is but a fable, and that though the laws, in their letter and spirit, are just and humane, and equal, as a practical fact the wealthy and influential do disregard and violate them with a measure of impunity not permitted to the poor and friendless. We know, too, that the jails into which those who are accused of the commission of crimes and are unable to furnish bail are crowded—are moral pest-houses—where vice is taught to the innocent, and the guilty made more depraved. We know that instances are not wanting in which jailers or their subordinates, alone or in conjunction with some of a class of professional men who dishonor the law and disgrace the courts that tolerate their presence, have deprived friendless prisoners of all they possess, and have then delivered them over to a certain conviction, their sentences of imprisonment aggravated and lengthened by the vile character of their counsel, who first robbed and then betrayed them. I have pardoned some of this class of unfortunates upon the ground that, if the State cannot protect them, it ought to make them the reparation of forgiveness.

No subject is more worthy of the attention of the representatives of an enlightened Christian people than the imperfect provision made by the laws of the State for the protection of the rights of the poor, the ignorant, the inexperienced, and the friendless, in the Criminal Courts. The evil is most apparent in the cities and populous counties of the State. Every year the population of the State is increased by emigrants from all the nations of Europe, and from every State of the Union, who are of every grade of character and every degree of intelligence. Of the thousands that come into the State, many are ignorant of our language and our laws, and many are upon their arrival poor, and often ill, dispirited, and inexperienced. In the cities the missionaries of vice are ever active, and its temples are always open, and from their doors none are driven away; to these the inexperienced and unwary are often tempted to resort, or from want of employment the irresolute are impelled to the commission of crime, or often they are made the dupes and instruments of those with whom crime is a trade, or, being strangers and friendless, they are readily suspected, and when arrested they are unable to find bail and are committed to jail, and if indicted the Judge, however humane and considerate, is compelled to entrust their defence to some lawyer without standing or experience in his profession, and a conviction follows, for there is no one to demand justice or implore mercy. It is time that the practice of delivering the living bodies of poor prisoners to legal students for professional instruction was abandoned, and I insist that provision should be made by law for the election or appointment, in the large cities and populous counties of the State, of suitable persons whose duty it should be to visit the places where persons are confined upon criminal charges, confer with and advise poor prisoners, protect them from oppressions and extortions, attend examinations, investigate the charges against them, advise with injured parties, and the Court and State's Attorney, with a view to the dismissal of prosecutions where the ends of justice would by that course be promoted, or with reference to the proper measure of punishment in cases where the punishment is discretionary with the Judge, or in proper cases alone, or in conjunction with the counsel assigned by the Court, manage their defense. A proposition to provide for the appointment of an officer to watch the administration of the laws from the standpoint of those who are accused of crimes is novel, but every one familiar with the administration of the criminal laws of the State, is fully aware of the fact that a truthful statement of all the wrongs inflicted upon persons charged with offences would prove that many crimes have been committed in the name of the law.

RAILROADS.

An important exception to the general disposition to obey the laws which prevails throughout the State, is found in the refusal of common carriers of passengers and freights by railways to obey the constitutional and legal enactments provided for the regulation of that important interest, and the people of the State, aware of the refusal of this class of persons to obey the laws, and of the mischief their contempt of the authority of the State produces, look to the General Assembly to make further and efficient efforts to provide a remedy.

The report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which is now in the hands of the printer, and will be laid before the General Assembly as early as possible, will contain full information as to the pretensions of the railway managers, and of the efforts made by the Commissioners to enforce the authority of the State over them.

Succesful resistance to the Constitution and laws of the State subverts them. It can make no difference whether such resistance is made by physical means too powerful to be overcome, or by combinations of financial interests that merely treat the laws with contempt, and refuse to obey them. The effects of successful physical resistance are immediate and easily perceived, while those produced by persistent and contemptuous disobedience are remote, and may not at once appear, but they silently sap and weaken the foundations of public order, and in the end destroy.

The issue made with the State, by the distinct refusal of the managers of railways to obey the laws enacted by the General Assembly for the correction of abuses, and to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions, is one of power. It is not pretended that in the enactment of the laws disobeyed the General Assembly transcended the authority vested in the Legislature; for, by the terms of the Constitution, it is made the duty of the General Assembly, from time to time, to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights on the different railroads of the State, and to pass laws to correct abuses and to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads of the State; and by another provision of the Constitution railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are declared to be public highways, and free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, as may be prescribed by law.

In opposition to these distinct provisions of the State Constitution, and the laws enacted in pursuance of them, the railroad corporations deny their obligation to obey, and openly persist in refusing to conform to the maximum rates allowed by the acts of the General Assembly, for the transportation of passengers and freights on their lines; and they continue to practice the abuses and enforce the unjust discrimination and extortions forbidden by the laws; and they continue, notwithstanding the legislative prohibition, to assert their right to fix their ratio for the transportation of passengers and freights on their roads, and to establish discriminations at their pleasure; and they deny the authority of the State to interfere for the regulation of the one or the prohibition of the other.

It is perhaps but just that it should be stated that it is sometimes conceded by those who manage the interests of the railway corporations that as carriers they are in some way, or to some extent, bound to conform to the principle of reasonableness in their charges; and on some occasions some of them are understood to have assented to the proposition, which seemed to be correct under the Constitution of 1848, that reasonableness is the limit of railroad rates for transportation, and the question of what are reasonable rates is to be settled by the courts when particular charges are disputed.

But the General Assembly, by the act of April 7, 1871, which was enacted to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged for the transportation of freights, fixed certain rules for the determination of the rates permitted to be charged by the railways in this State, declared all rules and regulations, and by-laws of any railroad corporation that fixed, prescribed, or established any greater toll or compensation than the rates permitted by the act, to be void, provided penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act, and then declared any wilful violation of any of the acts to be a forfeiture of its franchise, and, by the act of April 15, 1871, the maximum rates allowed to be charged by railways for the transportation of passengers was fixed, and provision made for the enforcement of the act.

Repeating expressions employed before, it seems to me to be due to the interests of the people of the State, and to the dignity and authority of its Constitution and laws, that the most energetic and decisive measures should be devised and adopted by the General Assembly to limit the pretensions of this rapidly growing and all-absorbing interest, and to compel its obedience. In this view it is essential that all the offences committed by the railway corporations should be prosecuted by indictment preferred by the Grand Juries, and tried by juries of the proper vicinage. One of the acts now in force provides that State's Attorneys *may* prosecute; the other that he shall prosecute for forfeitures after the almost impossible event of the fifth conviction; but State's Attorneys will not be likely to desire to encounter this formidable interest with no other support than the consciousness of having discharged duties. I therefore recommend that the fourth section of the act of April 7, 1871, be amended so as to make the penalties provided by that section recoverable by indictment against the corporations and its employes, and that the fifth section be amended so as to make it the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute railway companies for violations of the law, and that similar alterations be made in the act of April 15, 1871.

But it seems to me that the real causes of the manifold abuses, extortions, and oppressions to which the people are subjected, are to be found in the fact that railroad property has passed under the control of combinations of financial adventurers, who are in nowise interested in the proper management of the roads.

This condition of the management of railroads may be accounted for by referring it in part to the great increase of the speculative wealth of the country; the tendency everywhere, in every business, to organization; and the circumstance, so unfortunate for the people, that the General Assembly did not, in the enactment of the special and general laws authorizing the creation of railroad corporations, expressly reserve such sufficient power to regulate and control their internal management as would insure the protection of the body of the stockholders and the public.

The enormous system of internal improvements undertaken by the State in its early history, proves that the people even then perceived the usefulness of railways, and their willingness to make large sacrifices to secure to themselves their advantages; and since the failure of that system, no State has made greater efforts, by liberal act of incorporation to private adventures, grants of the right-of-way for railroads previously acquired by the State, gratuities in money and lands, and loans of credit by counties and other public and municipal bodies, to secure the construction of railroads, than has Illinois, and the citizens of the State have, with the most liberal spirit, and by every means in their power, aided in the development of the railway system to its present proportions.

The State of Illinois contains within its limits more than six thousand miles of railroad; they penetrate almost every county. And the railroads of this State, by their legal connections, and the identity of their interests and purposes with those of other States, have become a part of a system that it is said embraces sixty thousand miles of railroads in the United States, and which is being extended to limits that do not admit of easy definition.

The railroad and carrying interests control a larger amount of capital than any other in the United States, and by means of their capital, and their intimate relations with all other business pursuits, extending too, as railroads do, to all parts of the country, they exercise a greater measure of influence than was ever before, in any country, in the hands of individuals. The iron rail, the steam-engine, and the telegraph, all now in substantial co-operation, already control the commerce of the continent, and to a large extent influence the value of every product of industry and the profits of every business pursuit. They build up favored cities and depress their rivals; they have diminished the value of the great rivers as highways of commerce, and the shipping of the lakes; and that engaged in coastwise trade, embarrassed by obstacles that the engine on the iron rail defies, maintain with the new agencies but a a feeble and struggling competition. From the superiority of this new mode of transportation in speed, in safety, and power, all other modes are rendered comparatively useless, and the country is brought to face the fact that in this age of remarkable commercial and intellectual activity, the only available lines of intercourse and trade on the continent are under the control of private individuals, who assert for themselves the power and the right to impose burdens upon the intercourse and commerce of the country to an extent to which they acknowledge no definite limits, nor in the exercise of the discretion they claim as to the amounts they may impose, do they admit themselves to be bound to conform to any rule of equality, but they maintain their right to discriminate between different points on their own lines between different individuals engaged in the same business at the same points, and to increase and reduce their rates at pleasure, until to the ordinary hazards of business is added the uncertain fluctuations dependent upon the management of railways.

In my judgment the existing laws, intended to regulate the duties, and define the obligations of common carriers by railway, will not accomplish the object desired, for the reason, amongst others, that they are, to a certain extent, based upon the wide-spread misconception of the true relation of that class of public agents to the people, and, as a consequence of that misconception, the regulations for the government of the owners and managers of railway lines are confused and weakened by assuming that the ownership and management of railway lines, and the receipt, transportation, and delivery of passengers and freight for hire, which constitutes the business of a common carrier, are so inseparable that they are necessarily parts of the same general business, while in the nature of things, and from the force of practices that now extensively prevail on many lines of railway, they are essentially different pursuits, and regulations intended for the government of the one have no fitness or proper application to the other.

All the railroads now in operation in the State were constructed under the authority of laws that conferred upon the corporators that undertook them the power to acquire the lands needed for the use of their road by consent of the owners, or to take lands as for public uses upon making compensation, and the power to construct and maintain a railway with the proper appurtenances, and to acquire and hold the suitable necessary machinery to operate them, and then to engage in the business of common carriers of their own lines; and it is to the fact that railway corporations exercise the power conferred upon them to carry on the business of common carriers, and by their own arbitrary authority fix the rates they will demand for services rendered exclusively by them on their own lines, or, by combinations with other corporations that claim similar powers, fix the rates between the more important and distant points, that we owe the interest that the people feel in their management. Every one interested in the subject of the cost of the transportation of the products of the country to a market realizes, in the result of the exercise of these powers by railway carriers, all the evils that are produced by the existence of a monopoly, and many methods have been proposed for affording relief; but without now discussing any of them, I am satisfied that the only means that will afford the country the relief demanded, is to invite and encourage competition on all the railroads in the State, between the carriers that control them, and others who, upon just compensation to be made for the use of the roads and their appurtenances, and for the fixed facilities needed, may choose to engage in the business. If the monopoly of the business on any of the important lines of railroad was taken from the corporation that owns the road, the effect would soon be perceived in the increased facilities for transportation and cheaper rates. It is because competition is not now possible that railroad managers discriminate between localities and individuals, but if the legal right of others to engage in business on the railroads of the State was once established by law, the mere existence of the right would constantly and favorably influence their conduct, though the right of competition secured to individuals by the law might never be exercised.

It was with a view to break up the monopoly of the use of their own railroad lines by common carriers, and, if possible, to separate the ownership of railroad property from the prosecution of that business, that the Constitutional Convention adopted the 10th, the 12th, and the 14th Sections of the 11th Article of the Constitution. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, the public mind had become so affected with the impression that railways could only be useful to the public as long as the corporations controlling them were able themselves to carry on business as common carriers, that a disposition was sometimes apparent to consider the rolling stock and other movable property of railroad corporations as appurtenant to the railroads. To correct that impression, and to prevent its further growth, the 10th section of the 11th article of the Constitution was adopted, which declares "that the rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company in this State shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale." And then, to lay the foundation for the assertion of the public right to authorize competition in the business of carriers on the roads of the State, and to furnish the basis for a proper definition of the owners of railroad property, as against the public right to its use, by the 12th section of that article it is declared "that railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State are public highways, and shall be free to all persons and property thereon, under such regulation as may be prescribed by law." And the 14th section recognizes the right of the State to take the property of corporations for public use to the same extent as the property of individuals may be taken.

These constitutional provisions are intended to establish that there is no necessary connection between the ownership of railroads and the prosecution of the business of common carriers by the same persons or corporations; that railroads are public highways, in which the public have rights, the most important of which is to use them for the transportation of their persons and property, subject only to regulations to be provided by law; that the property of railroad corporations may be taken by the State for public uses to give effect to its own policy; and the proper conclusion from these sections, and from the whole scope of that portion of the Constitution which refers to railroads is, that the policy intended to be supported is to break up the monopoly of the carrying business, which the owners and managers of railroads have secured, and make the lines of railroads free to commerce, subject only to the rights of the corporations and individuals to whom they belong to demand compensation for their use, and then only to the extent to which they may be used.

The fundamental doctrine of the State Constitution is that railways are highways, and that, considered alone in character, they belong to the public, subject to the control and regulation of the State; and adopting the language of the Supreme Court, employed in some of the cases in which that tribunal has sustained subscriptions made by public bodies in aid of the construction of railroads, they are *improved highways*, and the corporations that, by the permission and under the authority of the State, invested their means in making the *improvements*, acquired fixed, exclusive and vested property interests in the highway as improved, which the State has no constitutional power to disturb or displace, except in the exercise of the right and power of eminent domain, and upon making just compensation. But, it is true, as before stated, that the corporations that constructed and improved these highways, in addition to the powers conferred upon them to construct and maintain their roads, were authorized to employ upon them the most improved methods of transportation, and to engage in and carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and freights; and under the Constitution, their right to carry on that business cannot be taken from them by legislative action, nor by the exercise of the right or power of eminent domain, for after others have acquired the right to engage in business as carriers on the lines of their railways, there remains to the corporations but the right of participation in a common right which cannot be taken by the State in the exercise of any of its powers.

It will be observed that the theory of the Constitution thus presented concedes to the owners of railroads the right to compensation for the use of their roads, to the full extent that its use may be required or taken, and it will be easy for the General Assembly to prescribe rules under which carriers will be authorized to place upon any of the railroads of the State a definite number of engines and carriages to make stated trips from and to certain points, to move at an established rate of speed, to use the appurtenances of the road, and the fixed facilities provided by the corporation, or the right to provide facilities at different and convenient points along the line, all to be governed by such equal and proper regulations as may be prescribed by the corporation.

But the exclusive right of railroad corporations to carry on the business of common carriers on their lines is not supported by any just view of the law. They may, notwithstanding the fact that other carriers engage in business on their lines, continue to prosecute the same business, but upon the highway of commerce in which they are interested as owners, they, while employed in the office and duty of carriers, have no superior rights to others.

In the conclusion of this view of this important subject it is due to myself that I should say, that the interests of the country demand that the power claimed by private persons and corporations to control all the great lines of intercourse between the remotest points on the continent, and the great centres of commerce and trade, cannot be longer endured.

In the infancy of the system, when railroads were merely subordinates to the natural lines of transportation, and their only competitors for business were the wagons of the pioneers, rights and powers were conceded to the corporations that controlled them that are utterly inconsistent with the relations they now bear to the commerce of the country. They have superseded the rivers and the lakes, and, like them, must be made free, subject to no other burdens than such as are necessary to compensate those who own them; and no system of regulations which concedes the unfounded claim of railroad corporations, that are also engaged in business as common carriers, to the exclusive use of their lines for their own business, will or can be effectual to prevent the abuses, unjust discriminations, and extortions under which the people have suffered so much, and of which they so justly complain.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—THE PENITENTIARY.

At an early day the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners will be laid before the General Assembly, and I have the satisfaction of informing the representatives of the people that what was expected when the law now in force for the government of the Penitentiary was passed, is realized; that the institution is now, and has been for some months past, practically self-sustaining.

On the 17th day of April, 1871, the General Assembly, embarrassed by the unexpected and unfortunate controversy in relation to the proposed relocation of the seat of Government, suspended its session until the 15th of November following, and left the Penitentiary management without the means of providing employment or support for the convicts, and largely indebted and without credit, so that, in fact, there were no means of carrying on the institution. I was compelled to convene the General Assembly, and to again urge such changes in the law for the government of the Penitentiary as experience had shown to be necessary, and to ask an appropriation from the Treasury for the support of the institution, if such a law could not be passed. I accordingly issued my proclamation convening the General Assembly at Springfield, on the 24th day of May, 1871.

I was, when I issued the proclamation convening the Legislature, fully aware of the certainty that my motives would be misunderstood and unjustly censured, especially as I was compelled to say that I regarded the prosecution of the work upon the new State House as important not only to the general interests of the State, but as a means of providing immediate and remunerative employment for the convicts in the Penitentiary. In my message communicated to the General Assembly at its meeting on the 24th of May, 1871, I frankly stated my views in relation to the subject of appropriations for the prosecution of the work on the State House, and at the same time I said that, "It has been my earnest desire since the commencement of my official connection with the Government of the State, to see the Penitentiary so conducted as to accomplish the reformation of criminals, and at the same time be as little burdensome as possible to the people of the State, and notwithstanding the unsatisfactory results of past operations, I still believe that with proper legislation and judicious management it may be made eminently useful as a penal and reformatory agency, and at the same time substantially self-sustaining;" and at the same time I felt it my duty to add, "The only practical system for the successful management of the Penitentiary, in my judgment, is that which combines the retention of complete control of the discipline and government of the convicts by the State, with the lease of their labor to persons engaged in special pursuits, etc," and the General Assembly, soon after its meeting, passed a well-considered act which embodies and gives effect to this principle, and executed as the law has been by the Commissioners, whose names appear to the report, all that was then predicted has been fully accomplished.

I feel it to be my duty to express my obligations to the Commissioners for the intelligence and fidelity with which they have discharged their duties, and I have no doubt the Warden and his subordinates, of whose services the Commissioners speak so highly, fully merit their commendations.

But, notwithstanding the success of the effort of the Legislature and the officers of the Penitentiary to improve its discipline, and to relieve the Treasury from the burden of its support, I can but consider what has been done as but mere preparation for the commencement of real prison reform.

I do not propose any change in the principle or the general structure of the law now in force regulating the management of the Penitentiary. Under its provisions the labor of the convicts may be made to pay the expenses of the Penitentiary, and, under judicious management and favorable conditions of the general business of the country, possibly produce a surplus of greater or less amount, which ought to be employed for the benefit of the unfortunate persons by whose labor it is produced.

Nor do I think it possible to specifically direct the application of any surplus earnings so as to best promote the interests of the convicts. I therefore recommend that authority be given to the Commissioners to appropriate whatever may remain of the earnings of the Penitentiary, after the payment of all its expenses, to the improvement of the condition of the convicts, to making temporary provision for the support of the more helpless and destitute, after their discharge, until they can find employment, or to aid them in doing so. It is impossible for persons unfamiliar with the actual state of the case, to imagine the utter helplessness of many convicts when discharged from the Penitentiary. Committed to the institution when comparatively young, and while there cut off from all intercourse with their fellow-men, they come forth ignorant of all the methods of obtaining honest support, they are outcasts who feel that they would not be benefited by making their actual situation known even to the benevolent, and they are, therefore, almost inevitably driven to seek the society and the aid of those whose character and habits of life are such as will afford no support to any intention the convict may have formed to pursue better courses. No reformatory system can be considered complete without some provision for the temporary shelter and support of persons of this class, nor without affording them aid in finding employment.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

One of the institutions maintained by the State, and that from its objects and organization may, without great impropriety, be classed with its charities, is the Reform School at Pontiac.

This institution, though yet in its infancy, will, if it is so managed as to maintain public confidence hereafter, exercise an important and salutary influence in the improvement and reformation of a class whose condition has always excited the deepest interest.

Juvenile offenders whose crimes are most frequently the result of the incapacity or the negligence of parents or guardians, or of neglected orphanage, or as experience has demonstrated with respect to many of that class, of talent, intellectual or moral, in capacity or disease, while they attract and enlist the sympathies of the philanthropic, furnish the most encouraging field for the employment of reformatory agencies, and, it is to be hoped that, as the State advances in wealth and culture, a greater degree of attention will be given not only to the classes intended to be provided for and benefited by the Reform School, but to neglected childhood wherever it may be found in the State.

It has been found extremely difficult in practice for the courts to harmonize some of the provisions of the law which provides for the commitment of persons to the Reform School, and the general laws that provide for the punishment of offenders by confinement in the Penitentiary with the obvious demands of criminal justice. As an illustration of the difficulty adverted to, it will be observed, by reference to the provisions of the act of 1867, in relation to the Reform School, that all courts of competent jurisdiction are authorized to exercise their discretion in sending juvenile offenders to the county jails in accordance with the laws, or in sending them to the Reform School, provided that no person shall be sent to the Reform School for a term that will detain him beyond the time when he shall arrive at the age of 18 years. The practical effect of this provision is that a class of persons that are under the age of 18 years, but have nearly attained that age, are deprived of the benefit of the institution. If they are within a few months of that age, a sentence to detention in the Reform School, until they attain the age of 18 years, is but for

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

NEW YORK.

Prevalence of Drunkenness on New Year's Day.

Froude's Failure and Tyndall's Success.

Erie and Northwestern.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

The sun came out bright and clear in the morning, and remained so throughout

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

And, but for the huge banks of snow in all our streets, that rendered travel somewhat unpleasant and disagreeable, no New-Yorker could have desired a more perfect 1st of January. Business was entirely suspended in all parts of the city, and our whole population appeared to be given up to what is denominated "social enjoyment." Everybody kept open house and received calls, and, in spite of the "preachments" of the pulpit and the press for the previous few days, I presume more egg-nogg, apple-toddy, Tom-and-Jerry, and similar "refreshments" were consumed, and more people got royally drunk, in New York, on the 1st day of January, 1873, than on any one day in the previous year. At all hours, from 10 o'clock in the morning, I met men and boys, in every stage of drunkenness, engaged in making calls, and, late into the night, I heard the boisterous yells and bacchanalian songs of the callers as they reeled home to their beds, or staggered from one haunt of iniquity to another, with the determination of winding up the day in a proper manner, and then "making a night of it." There is something pleasant and social in the old-Knickerbocker custom of calling on, and receiving the calls of, one's friends and acquaintances on the commencement of a new year; but when, as is the case in this city, the custom is productive of only drunkenness and bestiality, there is certainly nothing pleasant, social, or commendable in it. The less it is observed the better.

FROUDE

has gone home. He sailed for Europe to-day. And his lecture-tour in this country has not added to his reputation. As a lecturer, he didn't draw. His subject was one in which Americans have no special interest. His lectures degenerated into a pitiful plea in behalf of English misrule in Ireland, and his audiences became weary and disgusted, and grew slimmer and slimmer nightly. Father Burke and Colonel Meline attacked him fiercely, and proved beyond contradiction that he, in his "History of England," as well as in his lectures, suppressed and perverted facts, and invented and collected fictions, which he palmed upon an unsuspecting public as History. He tried to treat their assertions with silent contempt, or with sneering pooh-poohs; but the average reader or listener is apt to soon discern which party has the stronger side of an argument. And, although our busy, bustling people don't care particularly about the Irish controversy, they took interest enough in the matter to come to the conclusion that J. A. Froude is an unreliable historian, and considerable of a literary fraud. His History will not find as ready a sale hereafter as it has found heretofore, and will be read and referred to much less frequently since its author visited America.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL,

on the other hand, is growing more and more popular daily. Lectures on scientific subjects are not supposed to be generally interesting to a popular audience. But he has completely routed that belief. There has not for a long time been so popular a lecturer in New York. Although four, out of the six, nights of his course on "Light," were stormy, or intensely cold, he always had a crowded house; and there is little doubt that, if the hall of the Cooper Institute had been larger, it would have been filled. The Professor thoroughly understands his subject, and has the happy faculty, that so few possesses, of imparting information to an audience in a pleasing and attractive manner. The *Tribune* reported his lectures in full, with illustrations, and has since published them all in one sheet, which is having a very large sale. The Professor is also delivering the same course in Brooklyn. He has certainly done a great deal to popularize science, and the sale of his very valuable books cannot fail to be largely increased.

Since Jay Gould's restoration of the stolen property to the Erie Railway Company there has been a great deal of

LOOSE TALK,

and the greater part of it very foolish, about the Erie Directory allowing him to purchase enough of Erie stock to cover all his losses, owing to the rise in prices consequent upon his retirement. To be candid, the absurdity of the whole thing becomes apparent to every one who reflects a moment upon what number of shares it would require, at an advance of $8 a share, to amount to $9,000,000. But, admitting that Gould had realized that fabulous amount from his speculation in Erie stock, what under the sun has induced the Directory to do in the matter? Could they prevent the owners of the stock from selling, or Gould from buying? They have no control over the stock. It is for sale, and Tom, Dick, and Harry can go into the market, if they have the money, and can find sellers, and buy as much stock as they can conveniently carry, and no man or set of men have the right to prohibit or forbid them. It Jay Gould had money, and chose to invest it in Erie stock, it was his own affair, and nobody else's. But the fools are not all dead yet by a long sight, and, while they are permitted to infest the earth, and wield tongue and pen, we will have to submit to the infliction of their babbling and scribbling.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

is no doubt to have a future. But what that future is to be, is one of the things that "no fellow can find out." Since the famous "corner in Northwestern" common, brokers have been shy of the stock, and outsiders have let it severely alone. Wall street says that the Vanderbilt interest is antagonistic to obtain control of the road, and have malevolent communication from Commodore Vanderbilt to Sam Francesco, and that Jay Gould is hand-in-glove with Clarke, Schell & Co., for the consummation of the project, in spite of the old Commodore's unhandsome letter in regard to Gould's phiz. The report may or may not be true. But, as the Commodore is reticent on the subject, as Clarke knows how to keep a secret, as Schell declines to shell out any information in regard to the matter, and as Gould don't interview worth a cent, we will have to wait patiently and see what we shall see. At present the old Commodore and his son-in-law Horace are considerably exercised about that little suit, in which the Erie Company desires the Commodore to refund $3,500,000 that he got from the Treasury of the Company in about as "irregular" a manner as Gould got what he refunded. The suit will be pressed vigorously, and, if the Commodore saves his plunder, it will be through his intimate knowledge of "the ways that are dark."

E.

FIRE FROM STEAM-PIPES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There has been considerable said in relation to the various ways in which buildings may take fire. Some have said that wood could be ignited by steam-pipes; others have asserted that it could not. It is high time that the best method of heating should be understood by the public. In these times of devastation by fire, it would be well for builders, owners, and insurance companies to look well to this matter of heating our buildings. Since the Boston fire, I have been making experiments on superheated steam, to ascertain whether wood could be ignited by it or not, and I find that it is impossible to ignite the dryest kind of wood. The wood was made as dry as it could be by fire, and then placed in contact with the steam-pipe filled with dry steam (I use the word dry here, which is more proper), heated to the highest possible temperature, for the space of forty-eight hours, and could not be ignited; therefore I can see no possible way of igniting wood with steam, dry or moist.

But to assert that a building can't take fire from pipes filled with dry steam, is a wrong assertion. For, by another experiment, I found that there was a collection of a downy dust on the upper side of the pipes, that will ignite the igniting of the wood. It is reasonable to believe that some of the buildings in Chicago which have been consumed from time to time have been ignited in this way. To prevent any danger of fire from steam pipes where they lie horizontally between floors, or concealed in other parts of a building, I would suggest to cover them on the top side with tin. This would prevent the accumulation of this combustible substance on the pipes, and be a good protection against fire in this direction.

There have been many new theories advanced on this subject, but these are practical experiments. Therefore I give it to the public.

Yours, O. H. PLACEY, Architect.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

ILLINOIS FRUIT-FIELDS.

Successful Fruit-Growers — "Pearmont"—Profits on Strawberries—How First-Class Fruit Pays.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CORDEN, Ill., Jan. 6, 1873.

A few of the successful fruit-growers of this section are from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. Some are from the East. More than one Chicago man is here. All are doing well, either in the present or prospectively.

Seven years ago, Messrs. Platte, Fuller, and Earle, of Chicago, purchased 80 acres of land on the heights now called "Pearmont," and put out some 18,000 pear trees. The varieties selected were the Bartlett, Duchesse, Burre Diel, Burre d'Anjou, and the like choice kinds. About half were standards and half dwarfs; the former have come into bearing. From this pear orchard there were shipped this year, mostly from ten acres, about 5,000 boxes. Chicago did not have the privilege of enjoying all of this luscious fruit, as fully one-half was shipped to New Orleans, where prices proved more remunerative. Greater results are expected another season from the far Southern market.

Mr. Parker Earle, the resident manager of the "Pearmont" farm, has also a small, but very desirable, fruit farm, one mile east of the depot, from which he ships a choice variety of products each year.

The orchard at "Pearmont"—distance some three miles west from the station—is being still further enlarged from year to year by the setting out of additional acres with young trees of the very best varieties; so that, with the valuable experience of these many years in practical work, and with the additional facilities for successful work in the future, this favorite "Mount" will not only become still more renowned as a locality for the sure production of the most popular and best in pear-culture, but will prove a mine of wealth to its worthy owners, who have waited long for returns on their heavy investments of money, toil, and patience. But time will soon prove that thorough culture and persistent effort will pay.

As to the profits of early strawberries, one instance will suffice:

Mr. Ezra Miller, within two miles of the station northeast, formerly of Erie County, N. Y., shipped to Chicago 89 crates of strawberries. They netted him nearly 15 cents per quart; in the aggregate, $300. His yield was at the rate of 8,000 quarts per acre. This gentleman believes in thorough culture of only so much ground as can be attended to himself personally, in renewing his strawberry-beds biennially, pruning closely, and manuring highly. He has a farm of 20 acres.

Mr. Peter Hagler, three miles east of the depot, has thirty acres, chiefly devoted to peaches, of which 2,000 trees are in bearing. These trees are in but four years of age. He has shipped 3,000 boxes, prices ranging from 50 to 55 cents per box. He has 1,000 trees of Troth's Early,—a very valuable peach when it reaches a market like Chicago, where good fruit is appreciated. Mr. H. has also three acres of strawberries, and shipped, last year, 150 crates, averaging him $3.50 per crate. Twenty-four quarts. He has usually from one to four acres of tomatoes, last year sending to market 700 boxes, prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per box. Mr. H. has occupied his farm but four years; of course the next four will be still more satisfactory in results.

Adjoining the farm of Mr. Hagler is the farm of one of Mr. Dan Kimmel, consisting of 200 acres, 40 of which are in wheat. On this farm Mr. Kimmel raised the wheat which took the premium at the World's Fair in London in 1857. The same wheat had previously received the first premium at the Union County Fair, the Illinois State Fair, and the Mississippi Valley Fair, at St. Louis, in 1856.

Mr. Kimmel has not so much faith in peaches for profit as in apples, but is to put out in the spring 500 peach trees, of Hall's Early, Troth's, Smock's, Old Mixon, and Heath's Cling. Mr. K. shipped the last year 500 barrels of apples, clearing about $250. His favorite varieties are Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Buckingham, Sweet Russet, Bellflower, and Winesap. His apple orchard consists of about 1,000 trees. He settled upon this farm 19 years ago, when it was covered with heavy timber; has cleared it himself; and now, from his fine residence, he cannot only overlook the country for miles around; but can enjoy the distant view of Missouri to the west of the Mississippi, and Kentucky beyond the Ohio River, southeasterly, a distance of a score of miles, more or less.

John Clay, formerly from Richland County, Wisconsin, is another prosperous fruit-grower, Mr. Clay has been here 12 years since, and has improved a farm of 35 acres. He has 5 acres in apples, 3 in peaches, 2 in pears, 4 in strawberries, 4 to 5 in tomatoes, and 2 in sweet potatoes. Last year he shipped nearly 2,000 boxes of tomatoes, receiving for the first shipments $3 per box! His average product per acre is about 400 boxes. His sweet potatoe yield, in good seasons, about 200 bushels per acre. In December last he sent to market 45 barrels, which brought $5 and $5.50 per barrel.

Mr. Clay reckons strawberries as his most profitable crop. One year, from less than an acre, he realized over $600, and from three acres, $1,350! Last year he marketed 800 boxes of Bartlett pears.

One important item in the statement of Mr. Clay should be noted by all fruit-culturists. He says: "My instructions to my agents in Chicago are, *never to put in market for me* a package of my fruit which I cannot warrant in good condition; for I hold myself personally responsible to *every* purchaser that every package shall be what it purports to be,—in good marketable condition; and in the last year I have never been called upon to refund the money on a single package."

If all our leading fruit-growers would adopt the policy of Mr. Clay, every producer of "A No. 1" fruit would make money, for such would *always* receive remunerating prices, however the market might be glutted by common kinds. *Good* fruit, put up and marketed by reliable parties, will be more and more profitable as such is better appreciated by the better class of customers. At present, there are few, very few, who make money in raising peaches and the smaller fruits; but an improvement in quality, and in putting into market in good shape, and all "upon honor," will make rich the honest, well-skilled producer of our choicest fruits. Let fruit-growers, North as well as South, make a note of this, and be wise.

L.

SLEIGHRIDES FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That the boys and girls in our public schools deserve a sleighride, few will have the hardheartedness to deny. But how to give them one on a grand scale, and foot the bill, would puzzle the head of the shrewdest and most benevolent financier. What man or set of men could afford, or would voluntarily assume, such an indebtedness? Hence I conclude that, if the schools want a sleighride this winter, it must be at their own expense, fortified by their parents' purses. Here my suggestion comes in; that the livery-stable men, backed up by the parents, can make our streets merry on Saturday afternoons with the shouts and laughter of boys and girls gliding over the snow. Let them fit up long sleighs, capable of holding 40 or 50 children, and fix the fare at 5 or 10 cents an hour, and the thing is done. Money will flow into the pockets of the managers of such an enterprise, and joy into the hearts of the children.

X.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

Farmers' Convention.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1873.

The farmers of Dwight, Goodfarm, Round Grove, Nevada, Broughton, Union, and Highland held a meeting to-day in the Town House at Dwight, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Convention to be held at Pontiac, Jan. 6, 1873, which is called to consider the present extortionate and unlawful freight discriminations, and other questions affecting the interests of the agricultural community.

The meeting was very largely attended, and was marked by a spirit of harmony and a determination to have their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, respected by the railroad companies. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of 1870, by the express provisions thereof, made it the duty of the Legislature of this State to fix a maximum rate for freight and passengers upon the railroads of this State; therefore

Resolved, That the action already taken by the Legislature of the State of Illinois meets with the approbation of this meeting; and that we demand of our Representatives that they pass such other and additional legislation as may be necessary to a full realization of the intention of the framers of the Constitution of 1870 in this particular.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves, regardless of former party prejudices, to vote for no man for office who is opposed to us on this question, and to support and sustain those who are in our favor and opposed to railroad monopolies.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of our Senator-elect, J. C. Stroup, on this question.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the energy and fidelity of our former citizen, R. P. Morgan, Jr., in the discharge of his official duties as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner; and, confiding in his infallible integrity, we hope he will be retained as Commissioner.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. E. PRIME, Secretary.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Nervousness—How to Stop a Runaway Horse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 3, 1873.

NERVOUSNESS.

MT. PLEASANT, Cass Co., Neb., Dec. 27, 1872.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I wrote to you last spring, describing a lameness in one of my horses, which you pronounced ringbone. By following your directions, I have entirely cured my horse. I now come to you again, with, I fear, a more difficult case. I have a horse, 7 years old, very high-lived, which has something similar to the thumps. You say thumps seldom continue longer than fourteen days; you also say repeated attacks seem to be a rare occurrence. My horse will thump as often as I hitch him up and get him a little excited. He never gets very bad; seldom gets so it can be seen; can be felt by placing hand on left flank. He will thump if I get on him and run him 50 yards. He seems to stand work as well as any of my horses. I have owned him about four months; worked him on a threshing machine; has not been sick since I owned him. If you can give me any remedy through THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE it will be thankfully received.

A. H. COLMAN.

Answer to A. H. Colman: Your horse, very likely, is not diseased at all, but is naturally of such a nervous and excitable temperament that the least cause or provocation is able to produce a forcible beating or thumping of the heart. Such a cause may consist in a great many things; for instance, as you mention, in a little (unnecessary) excitement, or in (rather suddenly) running the horse 50 yards; further, in giving the same a lash with the whip, or in frightening him generally, etc.

Such an extremely nervous or excitable temperament is met with quite often, not only in horses, but also in other domestic animals, especially in some blooded horses and ponies, and still oftener in certain breeds of dogs.

The only remedy—that is, as far as anything in such a case can be considered a remedy—consists in a kind and gentle treatment, and in endeavoring to gain the animal's confidence; for such an animal will be less excitable, and not so easily frightened, when always treated with kindness, and in such a way as to become convinced that no harm is intended.

I myself have a pony which is of such a nervous disposition that even a sudden approach of a stranger, or any other excitement,—a harsh word, for instance,—is sufficient to make his heart beat, sometimes so forcibly that the beating can be heard at a distance of several yards. Once I fired a pistol at a rat, when standing in the stable near the pony, and the latter, notwithstanding that he does not mind the report of a gun, when under the saddle, became so much excited as to attract attention by the beating or thumping of his heart, which could be heard quite a distance, became as forcible, as to shake his whole body. A little patting and a few kind words, of course, quieted his excitement in a few minutes.

The beating or thumping of the heart of your horse undoubtedly is of a similar nature, is caused by a very nervous, timid, and fearful disposition, and is entirely different from what people are used to call "thumps."

HOW TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.

One of my neighbors has the pleasure of possessing a regular runaway horse, which indulges about once a week in a little smash-up of wagon and harness. The other day he asked me what to do with the animal. I advised him to take a strong and firm string, several yards long, and about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, to fasten to one end of the same an iron ring, and then to pass the string, in form of a running noose, around the horse's neck, so that the ring might hang down a little in front of the animal's breast; further to put the running end, together with lines, through the ring on top of the harness, and to fasten it to the dashboard, or to keep it in his hand, so as to be able to pull on it as soon as the horse might attempt to run. He says his horse has grown tired of smashing buggies since he uses that string.

VETERINARIAN.

STERLING, ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 4, 1873.

Since the cold weather has begun, this place, to be even with her sister cities, has had the fire excitement, and consequent loss thereby. Seely's bakery was burned, and also the building in which the Express Company had its office, —entailing a loss of nearly $8,000, outside of any insurance on the property. The city has, in fact, no adequate means of protecting itself from fires. To be sure, the river is handy, but we have nothing to get the water from it, and, therefore, it might as well be a thousand miles away.

Last Thursday evening, a freight train going East met with a broken rail just east of town, and eight cars were piled up in the river. Fortunately, no one was injured, as these cars went out of the middle of the train, and broke the coupling before the caboose-car reached the jumping-off place. The embankment is nearly 20 feet high at this place, and the track making a curve, it seems rather Providential that no more damage was done.

Mr. H. Farwell—father of J. V. and C. B. Farwell, of your city—died at his home, in this place, last Saturday, from the effects of a fall received some two weeks ago. It appears that Mr. Farwell got up after retiring, to look after the fires, and, by some mishap, fell down stairs. The body was taken to Chicago for burial.

We have good sleighing, but it does not enliven business a very great deal. It is harvest time for the ice-dealers, and they are securing a supply of excellent ice.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Board of Bridewell Commissioners held a quarterly meeting at the House of Correction yesterday afternoon. Nothing of importance was done by the Board, the session being devoted almost entirely to giving instructions to Mr. Felton, the Superintendent, regarding the materials for his annual report. The expenditures for the year were carefully examined, and improvements which are considered necessary talked about. The labor contracts for the past year have nearly expired, but it was not thought best to relet them until March. There are at present 511 prisoners in the institution, of whom 60 were sent from the Criminal Court. The number on the 1st of January of last year was 236. The foundations of the addition to the building, 100x50 feet, are nearly ready for the brick. They would have been completed some time ago had not the cold weather stopped the work. As soon as possible, the erection of the superstructure will be commenced. Superintendent Felton's report, which will be ready for the printer in a day or two, is very interesting, covering the entire transactions of the institution for the past year, detailing the work performed, giving an account of the improvements made, and of everything connected with the prison.

FIRES AND SMALL-POX.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will some medical man explain whether great fires have anything to do with the reception and spread of small-pox. The general impression is, that fire is a purifying agent, which burns up the miasma and other impurities of the atmosphere; so small-pox is said to cleanse the system by driving humors to the surface. If fire purifies the air, and pure air enables the lungs to throw the disease to the surface, what connection can there be between fire and small-pox? Note how small-pox prevailed after the Chicago fire, and again after the Boston fire. Should it be said that this disease prevailed after the fires because of the crowded condition of the people, I would say that the same crowded condition existed before the fires, and yet small-pox did not prevail. Will some one explain?

INQUIRER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Augustan Age of Murder.

From the New York Herald.

Not a hundred years ago, there was founded at "The Hall-Fire Club," having for its object the promotion of vice. To England belongs the glory of its birth, as to England belongs the later glory of originating a society for the suppression of virtue. Club and society have secretly disappeared from the mother country to become more firmly established in New York, where an elective Judiciary and ignorant, unprincipled voters combine themselves to the task of making republican institutions a synonym for everything that is vile. We make this statement deliberately, with the intention of proving it by the logic of events, taking for our premises the murders of the last three years, a list of which will be found in another column.

Forty murders in 1870; sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English, and one Norwegian. Forty-five murders in 1871; twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian, and one Swiss. Fifty-six murders in 1872; twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian, and one French. Five more murders in 1871 than in 1870; eleven more murders in 1871 than in 1870—an increase of sixteen in two years! If crime progress in this frightful ratio, who, within many months, will deserve to escape hanging? Is it not about time for those still alive, who belong to the class prone to murder, to be given in murder, to inquire whether self-preservation, which is supposed to be the first law of nature, does not exact that more heroic treatment should be administered to artists in human butchery than now seems fashionable? Is it not enough to mildly rail against total depravity in reading details of the very latest homicide with one eye while the other gazes complacently upon a cup of the very best coffee? When life has grown to be such a ghastly joke that people wake up in the morning and congratulate themselves upon not having had their throats cut from ear to ear by friends, bosom or otherwise, is there not something rotten in the body politic? Does it not behoove us to seriously ask why this murderous orgy has been so long tolerated, and what means shall be employed to bring it to an end? Would it not be well for those very estimable gentlemen, known as the Committee of Seventy, to whom we anxiously look for all good things, to set their ponderous intellect to work out our salvation, ere the child of the period becomes so demoralized as to cry for blood as it now cries for soothing syrup? If the carnage do not soon cease, "Give us this day our daily murder" will be the popular form of prayer; and that such a state of things should transpire under the reign of the "Seventy" ought to convince confiding citizens of the necessity of doubting even the divine right of this immaculate council. Words mean but little after blows, stabbing, and shooting have set in, and perhaps it would be well to take a leaf out of California's history, imitating in the civilized East the vigilance committee of the barbaric West. When friends of a man murdered in the most shockingly and brutal manner put no little faith in the ultimate triumph of justice as to lay a plot for the forcible removal and "lynching" of his murderer, is it unwise to suggest that what "roughs" dare do to revenge a dead comrade respectable citizens ought to do to rescue law from the harpies now preying upon it at the expense of our good name and our

SLEIGHING.

The Fifth Annual Series of Agricultural Talks and Discussions, held under the auspices of the Illinois Industrial University, will be held during January and February of 1873, at the following times and places:

At Peoria, Peoria County, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 20, and continuing, with three sessions daily (9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m.), until Thursday, Jan. 23;

At Jacksonville, Morgan County, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, and continuing until Friday, Jan. 24;

At Pana, Christian County, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 27, and continuing until Thursday, Jan. 30;

At Greenville, Bond County, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, and continuing until Friday, Jan. 31;

At Kankakee, Kankakee County, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 3, and continuing until Thursday, Feb. 6;

At Gilman, Iroquois County, commencing Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, and continuing until Friday, Feb. 7;

At Belvidere, Boone County, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 10, and continuing until Thursday, Feb. 13.

These Farmers' Institutes have a two-fold purpose: One is to bring before our farmers, and the citizens of the State generally, new facts and new theories affecting the practice, the social condition, and the economy of rural life. Another object is to learn the views of practical men, and compare their observation and experience. We desire to bring the man of science and the practical man together, that they may learn of each other, and that general intelligence upon agricultural matters may be advanced.

The Board of Trustees of the Industrial University provides the speakers, who open the discussion upon the various topics with a short address. The citizens, at the different localities named, furnish halls properly warmed and lighted, and the courses are free to all interested to attend. The live farmers of the State are earnestly invited to attend, and to participate in the discussions. Every locality named should begin early and do the work to secure a good attendance of such men. This is essential to success.

Among the speakers already engaged, and the topics proposed to be discussed, are the following:

Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, will lecture upon "The Conservation of Animal Force in Agriculture," and perhaps upon other topics;

Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the University will give an address upon "The Farmers and the Middlemen," and upon "The Scope of Domestic Science," and, when desired, upon "The New Education in the Common Schools;"

E. H. Singleton, Observer of the Signal Service, United States Army, is expected to give an address, at one or more points, explanatory of the advantages to the farmer of the meteorological observations made by that Bureau;

Dr. Wm. LeBaron, State Entomologist, will lecture upon Entomology;

Dr. E. S. Hull, it is hoped, will be able to talk, at one or more places of those named, upon Horticultural topics;

Thomas J. Burrill, Professor of Horticulture, will open discussions upon "The Treatment of Soils," and "The Propagation of Plants;"

Judge M. M. Brown, of the Board of Trustees, will give an address upon "Orchard Management;"

Don Carlos Taft, Professor of Geology and Zoology, will lecture upon "The Origin and Nature of Soils and Coals;"

J. R. Scott, of the Board of Trustees, will speak upon "Feeding Stock;"

Joseph F. Carey, Professor of Ancient History, Languages, and Arts, will give an address upon "Plows and Plowing;"

B. F. Johnson, Illinois Correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, will lecture upon "Something More than Corn and Something Better than Cows;"

W. C. Flagg, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will give addresses upon "The Agriculture of Illinois in the Census of 1870," upon "How to Make an Orchard," and upon "Rings, or the Combinations Against the Farmer;"

H. W. Vickroy, Orchardist and Gardener, will talk upon "Timber-Growing, and How to Make a Nursery;"

E. L. Lawrence, Head Farmer, will speak upon "Rearing and Feeding Cattle."

J. M. GREGORY, Regent.

W. C. FLAGG, Cor. Sec'y.

CONDITION OF THE SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For want of a more satisfactory explanation of the deplorable condition of our sidewalks,—covered with hummocks of snow and ice,—I am forced to declare that there seems to be a collusion between the Street Commissioner and the omnibus and car companies, by which the Commissioner is bound to leave the sidewalks in such a state that people will be compelled (when they can) to ride instead of walk. I do not know positively that such a collusion exists, but the looks of the streets, and sidewalks especially, point strongly in that direction. Some persons delight in walking, a block at a time, for instance; but they dare not attempt it now, except at risk of life and limb, to say nothing of an interminable lawsuit with the City Fathers.

PEDESTRIAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Augustan Age of Murder.

From the New York Herald.

"The Hall-Fire Club," having for its object the promotion of vice. To England belongs the glory of its birth, as to England belongs the later glory of originating a society for the suppression of virtue. Club and society have secretly disappeared from the mother country to become more firmly established in New York, where an elective Judiciary and ignorant, unprincipled voters combine themselves to the task of making republican institutions a synonym for everything that is vile. We make this statement deliberately, with the intention of proving it by the logic of events, taking for our premises the murders of the last three years, a list of which will be found in another column.

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DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Legislatives.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—Lieutenant Governor Holt announced the following Senate Committees this morning:

Appropriations and Finance—Wesan, Doland, King.

Claims and Public Accounts—Beattie, Hinds, Nesmith.

State Affairs—Mickley, Butterfield, Sparks.

Judiciary—Emerson, McGowan, Bower.

Federal Relations—Mitchell, Ely, Melton.

Education and Public Accounts—Crosby, Hinds, Melton.

Banks and Incorporations—King, Wilbur, Beattie.

Military Affairs—Ely, Beattie, King.

Public Lands—Gray, Isham, Mickley.

Railroads—Wheeler, King, Gray.

Roads and Bridges—Goodell, Mitchell, Hinds.

Counties and Townships—Sutton, Curry, Pretzman.

Cities and Villages—Wilbur, Childs, Isham.

Agricultural and Mechanical Interests—Butterfield, Pretzman, Dewey.

Saline Interests—Ely, Doland, Wheeler.

Lumber Interests—Wells, Mollen, Curry.

Fishing Interests—Miller, Clubb, Mitchell.

Canals, River and Harbor Improvements—Anderson, Isham, Wheeler.

Mines, Mineral and Mining Interests—Isham, Nesmith, Stoddard.

Religious and Benefit Societies—Sumner, Childs, Sparks.

Immigration—Sparks, Gray, Sumner.

Insurance—Doland, Crosby, Stoddard.

Printing—Cluff, Dewey, Emerson.

State's Prison—McGowan, Crosby, Ely.

Reform School—Dewey, Stoddard, Bottle.

Insane Asylum—Nesmith, Sutton, Butterfield.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum—Curry, Sparks, Wells.

Agricultural College—Pontzman, Mickley, Sumner.

University and Normal School—Richardson, Wesson.

Geological Survey—Mitchell, Richardson, Mollen.

State Capitol and Public Buildings—Richardson, Anderson, Wells.

State Library—Wilbur, Emerson, Anderson.

Exploring—Goodell, Wilbur, Sutton.

Constitutional Amendments—Brewer, Wheeler, McGowan.

Rules and Joint Rules—Deland, Brewer, Goodell.

Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills—Clubb, Goodell, Crosby.

Supplies and Miscellaneous Senate Expenses—Hinds, Mickley, Wesson.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 7.—Governor Hart and Lieutenant Governor Stearns were inaugurated to-day at 12 o'clock.

Both branches of the Legislature met in the House. Mr. A. B. Conover, State Treasurer, was elected Speaker by the Democratic vote and the aid of five Republicans.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7.—The Governor's selection of State officers has given great dissatisfaction to the Republican members of the Legislature. At the caucus, last night, they determined to nominate J. F. Wallis (colored) for the United States Senate.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—The Senate to-day elected A. T. Lacey, of Shelby, Independent, Speaker, and then adjourned.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 7.—The Nevada Legislature met at Carson yesterday, organized, and immediately adjourned, deferring the Senatorial election until the 21st. There was no caucusing by either party.

Political.

NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Committee to prepare an amendment to the State Constitution began its session at Albany. Among the important subjects which will engross its attention will be one providing that all the members elected to either House of the Legislature shall be required to pass any bill, instead of a bare majority of a majority, as is now the law. The successful working of this provision in Illinois, where it has been enacted, has led prominent gentlemen of the Commission to solicit the views of the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, who was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, which adopted it in that State, on the subject, and a lengthy letter from Mr. Medill appears here, which attracts considerable attention in connection therewith.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Tammany Society, last evening, installed Abraham R. Lawrence and John Dunham, Sachems, in the place of Charles O'Conor and Oswald Ottendorfer, who declined the positions.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The condition of Napoleon this morning is favorable. His pains last night were diminished, and he rested quietly. His case is no longer regarded as critical.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Carlists have torn up the rails on the roads between Mirande and Bilboa, and between Alsasa and Pamplona. They also set fire to a railway station with petroleum, completely destroying it, and made prisoners of the railway officials. The employes of the North of Spain Railway struck work, and the trains have temporarily ceased running in consequence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Several persons belonging to the International Society have been arrested in Paris and the Provinces. The police found Orsini bombs in possession of some of the parties.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Belcastel gave notice that he should move an interpellation with regard to the negotiation of Count De Bourgoing, French Ambassador to the Holy See. No day for debate on the question was appointed, because of the illness of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Assembly has authorized the prosecution of a Deputy for acting as second in a duel.

It is expected that the recent sensational circular of the Minister of Public Instruction will give rise to irritating discussions in the Assembly.

Thiers and a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Thirty have agreed as to the occasions when the President may personally address the Assembly.

Railroad News.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 6.—The Great Western Railway Company, owing to the immense increase of business, purpose building a double track from Glencoe to Windsor, a distance of 80 miles, to connect with the Loop Line at the former place, thereby making it complete in itself, without having to interfere with the traffic on the main line. The estimated cost of construction is set down at $1,250,000. It will, in all probability, be built next summer. The line from Glencoe to Welland will not be opened until the end of this month, as it is intended to be run in connection with the Welland Railway to Thorold, upon which a third rail is now being laid so as to make it of the western gauge as the Great Western. The bridge over the Welland Canal and its feeder have been completed. The continuation of the Loop Line from Welland to Fort Erie is to be completed early next summer. The International Bridge over the Niagara River, at the latter place, will be finished for the passage of trains some time in the beginning of August. The Engineer's report says that the drainage tunnel under the Detroit River is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and it is expected that it will be successfully carried through in a very short time, which will warrant the Tunnel Company in commencing the main tunnel at an early date. The completion is being looked forward to by the managing staff of the Great Western Railway with no small degree of satisfaction, as a great many of the delays which have taken place during the late severe weather were occasioned to a great extent by the present mode of crossing the river.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 7.—J. D. Barton, General Superintendent, and T. R. Hodgeskin, General Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, arrived to-day to negotiate for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad by the former Company. It is understood this evening that the purchase has been consummated, and that the road is to be pushed to a rapid completion.

HAVANA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company has completed its direct Western line to this city, and the first through train came over from Urbana to-day. The event excited a great deal of interest, and the citizens express great satisfaction on account of the facilities which this new line offers. The Company expects to make the direct

THE SHOTWELL ROBBERY.

The Mystery of the Affair Partially Cleared Up.

Another Arrest---A Chicago Detective in New York---Recovery of the Papers.

The mystery which enveloped the purloining of contracts for $100,000 in stocks and bonds of the Selma & Gulf Railroad, and other valuable papers, from the trunk of Miss Shotwell, while on her way from New York to Chicago, is said to have been solved by a Chicago detective. It will be recollected that Miss Shotwell was introduced to a man named Everett, at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, and that he accompanied her to this city. His disappearance after the discovery of the robbery, at the Tremont House, where Miss Shotwell was stopping, created the suspicion that he was implicated, and, having been found by a policeman, he was arrested. At the preliminary hearing, before Justice Banyon, it was adduced in evidence that he promised to procure passes for Miss Shotwell to Mobile, and that for this reason she consented to travel by way of Chicago. Her object in visiting Mobile was to have an injunction issued restraining Colonel P. R. Roddy from selling the Selma & Gulf Railroad to parties in London, he having gone there, as she believed, for that purpose. Instead of getting passes for her, Everett paid her fare. This fact, however, excited no thoughts of duplicity. Everett had also had her trunks and his own checked, and, it was alleged, exchanged checks with her purposely. He denied any complicity in the abstraction of the papers, but Miss Shotwell's testimony was considered to be sufficiently conclusive to warrant his committal for trial. His bail was fixed at $75,000, but was recently reduced to $30,000 through the efforts of his attorney, John Lyle King. Miss Shotwell called at the County Jail two or three times to see Everett, and endeavored to induce him to reveal the whereabouts of the contracts and papers, but he asserted that he did not know where they were. He thought if released he could find them. Miss S. would not accept his ultimatum, and left for New York, having heard that the papers were there, believing that there was a conspiracy to secure possession of the papers, and defraud her of their value. In the meantime the detective had been using all his ingenuity in tracing an apparently obscure clue. He assumed that Everett's object in exchanging checks was to gain access to Miss Shotwell's trunk in the baggage car, and accordingly visited Detroit to see the baggage-master of the train on which they came West. The result is unknown except by inference; a despatch was received from him several days ago which contained two words—"Evidence complete."

The revelations consequent upon the exertions of the detective have, it appears, in some way implicated a New York gentleman named F. W. Brooks, and a telegram received in Chicago, yesterday, from Miss Shotwell, stated that he had been arrested.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE having learned that Everett contemplated turning State's evidence and securing his own acquittal by implicating the principals in the alleged conspiracy, called on him yesterday morning for the purpose of getting his statement of the case and its attending circumstances. He was somewhat reticent at first, but subsequently conversed freely, carefully avoiding, however, the mention of anything which would tend to involve himself or others in the robbery. He confined his remarks to the explanation of apparently implicating facts, saying, in the first place, that he did not purpose to shoulder any one's troubles but his own. He was introduced to Miss Shotwell at the Grand Central Hotel in New York by a Mr. Amorre, a gentleman who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Roddy, as bookkeeper, but now a stock-broker on his own account. Amorre asked him to engage board for a lady at the Grand Central, he being well acquainted with the proprietors. He consented, and, after making the arrangements, was introduced to Miss Shotwell as the lady, and showed her the room she was to occupy. He proposed that she should go to Alabama and see General Smiley, President of the Selma & Gulf Railroad, about the stocks and bonds. They were represented to be worth 33 cents of their face value, but he had tried to raise 15 cents on them for her, and did not succeed. The bonds, in his opinion, were worthless. The reporter told him that he understood that Miss Shotwell had paid Brooks for the bonds, and held contracts for them, they not having been delivered to her, and that her object in visiting Alabama was to have an injunction issued to restrain the officers from selling the road. He replied that only two sections of the road—one at each end—had been constructed, and that he did not believe she paid Brooks anything for the contracts, or whatever they were. He knew Brooks, who was a patent-right owner, but was not in his employ. It will be remembered that a receipt for a package sent from Detroit to Brooks was found in the possession of Everett, and that while coming West he received a telegram from New York. The former was thought to have contained the missing papers and the latter "instructions," the despatch having been handed him before reaching Detroit. The package, he said, contained business papers, patent-right drawings and specifications for Wilson's patent brake, for which he was agent. The despatch requested him to see Colonel Hayes, General Manager of the Blue Line, in reference to the collection of money due for freight car locks sold to him. He did not tell Miss Shotwell that he had sufficient influence with railroad men to obtain passes for her, but that he would pay her fare. He did so, and furnished her money to pay her expenses. Why he took so much interest in her, a comparative stranger, he neglected to state. He did not "disappear" after the robbery was discovered, but did all he could to find Miss Shotwell. Being unable to learn where she had gone, he wrote her a note, informing her where he could be found. Disappointed, he went to her sister's and retired. "If," he argued, "I had done anything wrong, do you suppose I should have gone home? No! I should have left town immediately." He believed Miss Shotwell thought he knew where the papers were, and that her only object in having him arrested was to get him to reveal who had them. He did not know where the documents were, but, if released, would use every effort to find them. Miss Shotwell had been to see him, and promised not to prosecute him if he restored the papers; his reputation was, however, at stake, and he would not accept any compromise that looked as if he was anxious to evade trial. He was determined to have a trial, and, when released, would do his utmost to assist in the recovery of the papers. He thought he could put his hand on the man who had them, if at liberty, but was not certain about it. He would not say whether he intended to tell in court all he knew of the transaction. If he is determined to "shoulder no one's trouble but his own," every detail of the alleged conspiracy will, doubtless, be revealed, when he is arraigned for trial in the Criminal Court.

Detective Tyrrell, who has charge of the case, and who has been East collecting evidence, was heard from yesterday, he having telegraphed that he had arrested Brooks and secured "the papers." He is expected home in a day or two, and when he arrives, additional particulars, with the names of the conspirators and their object, will be given to the public.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, is at the Sherman.

Captain John J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, was at the Tremont.

Hon. T. D. Craddock, Effingham, was at the Tremont yesterday.

General H. M. Fitzhugh, Bay City, Mich., is at the Gardner.

Henry Beissmann, of London, England, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Captain J. W. Cuyler, United States Army, was at the Tremont yesterday.

General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

General S. D. Sturges and daughter, of Louisville, are at the Gardner.

General Charles H. Ledlie and wife, New York, are at the Gardner.

E. D. Hilliard, M.D., United States Army, was at the Briggs yesterday.

William Scolon, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Hugh White, Esq., of the Utah Narrow Gauge Railway, Salt Lake City, was at the Briggs yesterday.

General J. A. Potter, General J. P. Hawkins, General L. H. Pelouze, United States Army, are at the Gardner.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: George W. Pettis, Arthur Gorham, G. A. White, G. W. James, G. S. Bakewell, Boston; E. C. Turner, St. Louis *Railway Register*; Joseph L. Taylor, New York; A. F. Bunker, Hannibal, Mo.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: Henry Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; G. L. Tremain, Iowa; Mrs. J. L. Pixley, New Brunswick, N. J.; O. J. Meek, Ottumwa, Iowa; E. D. Marsh, Cleveland; G. W. Scott, Wyoming.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: J. M. Griffith, Dubuque; R. W. Fergurson, New York; E. B. Gridley, Bloomington; L. C. C. Winch, Houston; H. Townesdead and wife, Michigan.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: E. Magoffin, Kentucky; W. W. Butterfield, Houghton, Mich.; O. J. Stockton, Philadelphia; J. C. Anderson, Denver; J. T. Miller, Pittsburgh; H. C. Sigler, Osceola, Iowa; W. L. Goodrich, New York; G. T. Taylor, Madison.

Colonel W. F. Sopp, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, passed through the city last evening, *en route* for Washington, having been appointed by the city authorities of Council Bluffs to appear before the Interior Department, in the interests of that city relative to the "transfer difficulty" which is now before the Department for consideration.

The Hon. D. G. Lobdell, a gentleman of twenty years' experience in matters pertaining to the Customs Department of the United States, is in the city for the purpose of reorganizing and systematizing the business of our Custom House. This is his second visit since the fire. He leaves on Friday evening for the Pacific coast.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: J. E. Foster, Detroit; W. L. Wetmore, Marquette; F. D. Hodgman, Fort Edwards, N. Y.; T. Howard, St. Louis; W. Sexton, Camden, N. J.; B. Cheever, Germantown, Pa.; G. W. Thatcher, Salt Lake City; S. S. Fisher, Cincinnati; T. C. Bates, Boston; G. M. Hughitt, Hannibal, Mo.; G. H. Christie, Pittsburgh; J. A. Cooper, Denver; F. A. Hunt, New York; G. E. Starkweather, Escanaba; G. A. Loughton, Green Bay.

EVANSTON.

An Astronomical Gas-Man---Annexation of Territory.

Resignation of Trustee Wheeler---The Fire and Water Question.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Trustees was held in the office of Theo. Reese, the Secretary of the Board, on Tuesday evening last. C. J. Gilbert, Ambrose Foster, J. H. Kedzie, and C. F. Grey answered to the roll-call.

The minutes of the last meeting being disposed of, Mr. Jennings, the lamp-lighter, presented his bill. This gentleman's nocturnal excursions have cultivated his taste for astronomy, and he proceeded to convince the Board that in the month of December there were "two dark moons," and consequently he should have an extra month's wages. He also invited the Board to inspect "the religious almanac."

The Board not seeing this moon question in that phase, his erudition was wasted.

Sundry small bills, making in the aggregate about $500, were ordered paid.

Joseph M. Lyons presented to the Board a petition, signed by three-fourths of the legal voters in the tract of land lying south of Grant avenue, and between the centre line of Section 13 and the village lines, and Meridian street and Judson road, praying that they might be annexed to the village of Evanston. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the tract, comprising 220 acres, was dully annexed.

Justice Geo. M. Huntoon submitted a report of the cases tried before him, the fines imposed and collected, and paid the amount he held over to the Treasurer in *town orders*.

The impropriety of cows running at large was gravely discussed, and J. H. Kedzie appointed to investigate the laws and ascertain the remedy.

A resolution passed at the meeting of the citizens held for the purpose of organizing a fire company, was read. It urged the importance of the appointment of an officer to look after chimneys and see that proper care was exercised in their construction.

The following communication was read:

C. F. Gray, Clerk of Board of Trustees of Evanston.

I herewith resign my office of Trustee of the Village of Evanston, to take effect from this date. My reasons are: 1st. That my private engagements are such as to prevent my giving proper attention to the duties of this office, and having served out the time for which I was chosen, I feel free to decline serving longer. 2d. That I hope a test of the wishes of the people, in the matter of Water Works, may be made in the selection of my successor. Very respectfully submitted, D. H. WHEELER.

Dr. Wheeler's resignation was accepted.

The appointment of Colonel Wesley Brainard, made by President Gilbert in the interim, was confirmed; also the purchase of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

The President of the Board was authorized to employ John Carvey at $70 per month, as a special watchman and policeman, for such a time as he saw fit.

After considerable discussion over the projected water-works, and the passage of a resolution that the Board should at once proceed to solicit bids for the construction of the same, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

DONATIONS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The following donations have been received by the Chicago Public Library since Dec. 28, 1872: Rev. Prof. W. S. Blanchard, 1 volume; Robert Hervey, 21 volumes; George Howland, 7 volumes; Mr. Elliot Anthony, 15 volumes; Master Sidney Hurlbut, 7 volumes; Joseph Huhn, 12 volumes; J. L. Pickard, 48 volumes; Hon. J. Medill, 11 volumes; Adolph Moses, Esq., 15 volumes; Rev. Walter Forsyth, 6 volumes; F. W. Fisk, 1 volume; John H. Small, 3 volumes; Miss A. Brown, 2 volumes; Prof. Ed. Delano, 4 volumes; Fred. E. Colwell, 2 volumes; Mrs. Fred. E. Colwell, 1 volume; Robert F. Queal, Esq., 4 volumes; Law Institute, 54 volumes; Edward A. Hill, Esq., 5 volumes; Librarian of Ohio, 88 volumes; Dr. Sam. Willard, 7 volumes; J. S. McIntire, 3 volumes; Sam. Thornton, 8 volumes; Ed. F. Williams, 6 volumes; W. H. Barnum, 11 volumes; General J. N. Stiles, 2 volumes; L. B. Jameson, 7 volumes; Thomas Wilce, 3 volumes; J. E. Otis, 3 volumes; Wm. H. Clarke, 1 volume; B. B. Stone, 4 volumes; H. W. S. Cleveland, 5 volumes; E. M. Goodrich, Esq., 45 volumes; J. W. Larimore, 2 volumes; Rev. H. N. Powers, 2 volumes; Leander Stone, Esq., 3 volumes; Mrs. Leander Stone, 3 volumes; James W. Sheahan, 1 volume; John C. Rechberg, 13 volumes; Hon. Julius Rosenthal, 45 volumes; G. W. Brandt, 3 volumes; S. M. Booth, 1 volume; Rev. A. H. Stowell, 7 volumes; J. E. Chadwick, 3 volumes; J. F. Clark, 5 volumes; D. Huber, 6 volumes; J. W. Dean, 9 volumes; D. Gibson, 2 volumes; Henry Frank, 2 volumes; Charles Jilson, 1 volume; Emanuel Barbe, 2 volumes; Mrs. Fred. Rice, 2 volumes; A. H. Burley, 11 pamphlets; F. P. Fisk, 17 volumes; E. P. Hotchkiss, 4 volumes; Anna M. Green, 6 volumes; D. S. Page, 10 volumes; J. S. Currey, 3 volumes; Charles Goodman, 10 volumes; Geo. P. Upton, 2 volumes; James H. Broomell, 12 volumes; J. M. Wing, 2 volumes; Horace White, 27 volumes; George Paddock, 8 volumes. Total, 625 volumes.

Worth Knowing.

The peculiar excellency of the *non-forfeiting dividend clause* in the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York is shown in the case of Mr. D. Hill, who died a few days since on the West Side. The premium on Mr. Hill's policy of life insurance, due last November, was unpaid, but there was standing to his credit a dividend sufficient to pay the premium beyond the day of his death. In most companies the policy would have been *without value* and the dividend *forfeited*. This excellent Company secure to their policy-holders the full benefit of their dividends, always paying a policy if the dividends standing to its credit would pay the premium to the date of the death of the insured. Parties desiring the protection of life insurance would do well to remember this feature in a Company which is thoroughly reliable, prompt in its payments, and is under honorable and careful management. Mr. H. D. Penfield, General Agent of the Company, has his office at 148 LaSalle street.

A First-Class Machine.

A good sewing-machine is a household treasure that no family can afford to do without. If you want the best, the Wilson Underfeed should be your choice. It combines in the most perfect manner all the requisites of durability, simplicity, ease of operating, and perfection of work, and is sold at less price than any other first-class machine. Salesroom at No. 278 West Madison street, Chicago.

Old Rare Books.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., on Canal street, will sell, Friday morning, a catalogue of books, which will embrace miscellaneous, theological, classical, medical, rare and curious works. Their store is warm and comfortable.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Consideration of Bids for County Supplies.

Report of the Committee on Public Records.

The Board of County Commissioners assembled yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Russell, Singer.

The first business to be attended to was the further examination of bids for furnishing supplies to the county. The matter of drugs and medical supplies was taken up, and Dr. Ben. Miller had to be called upon to read off the names and prices, as well as to state the amount of the various items necessary to be purchased. The familiarity displayed by the Commissioners with the entire range of drugs was something surprising. They knew all about every article, its use and its orthography; in fact, they were as competent to pass upon drug bids as they would have been to determine the accuracy of a Sanscrit version of Shakespeare.

After one bid had been read by Dr. Miller, Commissioner Crawford's brain began to reel under the terrific strain involved in keeping track of hydrocyanic acid, balsam copaiba, cantharides cerate, fluid extract of canabus indica, stilingia composita, hydro-jorum, etc. Commissioner Crawford weakened, and, although he had previously been the most strenuous in his demands that all the bids should be read and examined before the full Board, he moved to suspend the further reading of drug bids.

Commissioner Clough, who had also been very anxious to have the various bids acted upon by the Board and not by Committees, seconded the motion, and it prevailed unanimously. The subject had become a drug in the Board, and they were all glad to get rid of it.

The bids for groceries were next taken up. Commissioner Clough kept tally for a while, but Commissioner Crawford had had enough of it, and would sooner see the interests of Cook County suffer a few cents a pound than bother his head any more with the bids.

The remaining members of the Board read newspapers, smoked cigars, talked about the stringency of the weather, and the money, the importance of vaccination, etc. Buffalo Miller played with his presiding mallet, only pricking up his ears now and then as "wet groceries" were mentioned.

General Niles, the Clerk, was proceeding to read the thrilling particulars with reference to beans and bacon, when Commissioner Crawford rose and said that, inasmuch as the Board was now in possession of the most important facts concerning groceries (one bid had been read), he should move that the further reading of bids for groceries be dispensed with. Of course this was agreed to.

In the bids for printing, the Board was entirely at home. An expression of intelligent understanding was visible on the face of every Commissioner when the Clerk read the following: "Ditto extra Russia ends and bands 640 pages per volume royal imperial legal foolscap blotting paper full Government white No. 7,635 small size Estabrook's falcons swell handles red and blue London letter clips check spindles and cancellers ruled and printed 50 cents per thousand ems."

Commissioner Crawford understood it perfectly, and thereupon moved that the further reading of printing bids be dispensed with, and that the Board be split up into Committees to take in charge the examination of all bids. The motion was adopted, and the division into Committees was announced by the Chair as follows:

On Groceries—Harrison, Herting, Harris, and Ashton.

On Printing and Stationery—Bogue, Russell, and Pahlman.

On Drugs—Clough, Galloway, Lonergan, and Singer.

Miscellaneous—Crawford, Jones, and Boelle.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the Superintendent of Public Charities was instructed to see that the operation of vaccination be performed upon all persons applying to the county for relief, either at the Poor House or at the County Agent's office, and that no relief be extended until the persons have consented to be vaccinated.

Commissioner Galloway submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all towns in Cook County where the relief required by the poor exceeds $50 per month, visitors be appointed by the Board, whose duty it shall be to report all cases entitled to aid from the county, and that only to persons holding certificates from such visitors, stating the amount and character of relief required, shall the Overseer of the Poor of the town be authorized to give orders for supplies.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Public Records reported recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all private individuals being the owners of abstracts of title to lands in Cook County be, and they are hereby, requested to deposit the same in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County for the benefit of the public, taking the receipt of the Recorder, who shall keep them in the vault.

2. In case such owners shall decline to leave such abstracts permanently with the Recorder, they are hereby requested to leave them a sufficient length of time for copies thereof to be taken by the Recorder.

3. The Recorder shall make an index of all such abstracts, and shall preserve a copy of every abstract before it shall be delivered to the owner.

4. The Recorder shall furnish copies of abstracts to any person applying therefor, charging such rates per folio as is allowed by law for certified copies of deeds, but in no case shall the original abstract be open to public inspection.

5. This resolution shall apply also to all certified copies of the proceedings of any Court affecting any land in Cook County.

The report was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 2 p. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued 16 marriage licenses yesterday.

Union services for Presbyterians on the West Side will be held this evening, in the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets. The upper audience-room will be open.

A meeting of the Directors of Myers' Pneumatic Car Company was held, yesterday afternoon, in the gentlemen's parlor of Anderson's European Hotel.

The next sociable of All-Saints' Episcopal congregation, to which the friends of the church are invited, will be at Mrs. W. T. Wrightson's residence, No. 225 West Indiana street, this evening.

The Mayor received, yesterday, a draft for $200, the balance of the fund subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, by the residents of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

The Board of Public Works issued a building permit, yesterday, to Brown & Bro., who propose erecting on the L shaped lot, corner of Clark and Madison streets, a four-story stone-front edifice, to be used as a restaurant.

But one case of theft was reported at Police Headquarters, yesterday,—an overcoat. This is a very flattering compliment to the efficiency of Patrolman Frost, who is worth more to the city than all the other patrolmen combined.

Yesterday morning Anderson's European Hotel advertised in THE TRIBUNE for two night porters. During yesterday forenoon the office was crowded with men desiring the places, and by 4 o'clock they had received 149 applicants, and refused 147.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association will be held on Monday evening next, at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 183 LaSalle street, for the purpose of electing officers and canvassing the question of employing a nine for the season of 1873.

A wooden shed at the rear of Cook & Bros.' packing-house, corner of Stewart avenue and McGregor street, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. The loss was not very heavy.

The proprietors of two second-hand clothing houses, named J. H. Frank and H. Grunberg & Co., were fined $25 each by Justice Scully, yesterday, for neglecting to keep exact records of their property and the amount of business transacted.

Two of the gang of young roughs who assaulted the unfortunate Swede, Lars Gustav Anderson, have been arrested. Their names are Thomas Sheeney and Andrew Boyle. The Coroner committed them to the County Jail.

James Earley, keeper of the disorderly saloon No. 222 Fourth avenue, from whence issued the brawling colored mob which sought to rescue two prisoners from detectives Gallagher and Slayton, on Tuesday evening, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was fined $15 by Justice Banyon. Thirty-five inmates of his place paid $10 each for their evening's amusement.

Persons desiring to donate books to the Chicago Public Library can leave them at one of the following places, viz.: Carpenter & Sheldon's, No. 255 Wabash avenue; residence of Hon. Thos. Hoyne, No. 257 Michigan avenue; Geo. Sherwood & Co.'s, No. 95 South Desplaines street; J. W. Dean, No. 102 Douglas place. Every package should be securely wrapped, and a list of the books with name and residence of donor should be attached.

Yesterday the General Offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were being removed to their new building, corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue. These offices have been finished and furnished very elegantly. The wood work is massive and rich, and the floors are covered with Brussels carpet. The general plan of the building, and the location of the various offices, was given at length in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Henry W. King, Esq. After the customary exhibit of the financial condition of the Church had been submitted, the Building Committee reported that the church would be under roof next Saturday night, and that $30,000 were needed to finish the edifice, including the organ. It was resolved that the Trustees be authorized to have diagrams of the church made, and to offer the pews for sale next Monday, at the office of the Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC WAVE.

The Phenomenon in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Its Startling Effect Upon Telegraphers, Philosophers, and Journalists.

The storm which has just come over us from the Northwest is a doubly remarkable one. Aside from its intolerable severity, it was accompanied by an electric storm, which is in itself a phenomenon. For two days past the electric wave has swept over Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, rendering many of the telegraph wires entirely useless. This phenomenon is peculiar to the winter season. The electricity pervading the atmosphere is not manifested in thunder and lightning, as in summer, but is frequently attended by brilliant auroral displays. These electric storms are most powerful when accompanied by high winds and falling snow. The fact that lines running east and west, or north and south, are alike affected, render it extremely difficult to trace the origin or direction of the electric wave. Though not particularly unusual, it is still a phenomenon long familiar to telegraphers and electricians, yet little understood. Doubtless the United States Signal Service, with its abundant facilities for the collection of information, and its ability and opportunities to carefully and scientifically analyze them, will be able to deduce therefrom new and valuable electric laws intimately relating to the remarkable rain and snow storms that occasionally deluge the country.

The electric waves—so troublesome to the telegrapher—are variable in length, and vary from a second to one minute in duration. At times they act in conjunction with the battery current upon the wire, their united force grinding through the instrument with astonishing power, burning off the insulated covering from office wires, and melting the corners of brass machinery. All the marvellous power of lightning is displayed, though with less tension. No electricity is descernible upon the wires, and it is only at points where there are slight breaks is the flash visible. Extreme force is rarely exhibited. The storm generally expends itself in waves of moderate length, which rapidly follow each other, rendering the adjustment of instruments difficult, and the transmission or reception of messages impossible. An interesting feature is developed, sometimes, when the atmospheric current runs in opposition to the battery power, and they neutralize each other, rendering the wires lifeless for the nonce, and indicating quite clearly that both are of equal strength. Were it not so, the stronger would neutralize the weaker and still have power left for manifestation on the line. These considerations have led to a discovery that is grandly sublime: When the electric wave is of considerable duration and power, the operators have been known to let go their batteries, detach the wires, carry them to the ground, and, by means of the electric throbs, messages have been transmitted entirely independent of the ordinary auxiliaries. Many such instances are on record among telegraphers, but the experiments are necessarily brief, and, in practical results, unsatisfactory. In large telegraph offices, where numerous wires centre in a common switch-board, the brass straps and faces are often illuminated by a constant succession of flashes interchanged between the several lines, which are harmless unless touched, and are beautifully attractive, especially at night.

Yesterday afternoon this wonderful achievement was exemplified in the general office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The chief operator took out both keys and left the wire to Clinton, Iowa, open at both ends. So fully surcharged with electricity was the atmosphere, that the wire could be easily worked without the use of the battery; indeed, the force was greater with the key open than with the aid of the battery.

The electric storm of Tuesday and Wednesday has been of unusual duration. It displayed the greatest severity in Iowa and out on the Western Plains, placing an embargo upon telegraph communication with the Pacific coast. During its prevalence, a strong wind from the west and northwest, accompanied by a slight fall of snow, has also prevailed. At Boone, Ia., on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the switch-board was enveloped in a sheet of flame. In Minnesota, the telegraph wires were down all Wednesday.

No warning ominously heralds the approach of these electric storms, and their departure is equally abrupt and unexpected. They come without any apparent change in the external condition of the temperature or weather—approaching and vanishing in obedience to a law as yet beyond human comprehension—irritating the operator, perplexing the philosopher, hindering journalists, and annoying the public generally.

THE STORM AND THE RAILROADS.

Saturday was a serious day for the railroads. On the northern lines operations were entirely suspended, while all were more or less hindered. Trains on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad were all snowed in, and little could be heard from them, because of the damage done to the wires by the wind. Despatches received yesterday state that no trains have left St. Paul on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern lines, since Wednesday night. The other lines have been much hindered. All the trains are behind time from one to three hours, and it was feared that last night would delay them still more.

In Minnesota the storm was the severest of the season. Along the line of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad five trains were snow-bound, and all others were suspended for the time being. No passenger train was sent out of St. Paul yesterday, on any line. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company were compelled to suspend the running of all trains on their Road from Winona to St. Paul and on their Iowa Division, west from McGregor.

In Northern Iowa it was extremely cold and blustering, the wind blowing a gale from the northwest. No accident was reported up to last evening, and none was anticipated. On the Galena Division of the Northwestern a stock train was ditched, without disastrous result, except to the live stock.

The Beloit passenger and the St. Paul express were both off the track between Howard and Caledonia. One or two passengers were hurt; none seriously. Broken rails were the cause. The company is adopting every precaution human foresight can suggest. Day and night watchmen are constantly pacing the track, to detect flaws, but the extreme cold weather creates them where no previous indication of weakness was apparent in the rails.

Personal.

Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consulate is now located in the Schweizer Building, No. 135 LaSalle street, northeast corner of Madison. James Warrack, Esq., Vice Consul.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaurs of Old were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation Centaurus, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man and beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF THE

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Thursday—IL TROVATORE.
Friday—ROSE OF CASTILE.
Benefit of Miss Rose Hersee.
Saturday Matinee—MARTHA.
Saturday Night—FRA DIAVALO.
All the Great Artists—82 people in the Company.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON
In their bouquet of gems.
The Black Pocketbook; Wanted, a Nurse; Peter Pipes.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the popular actor

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,

Who will appear as MAURICE in the last new sensation, entitled

THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Friday—Benefit of JOSEPH PROCTOR.
Matinee Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A HIT! A HIT! A HIT!

GREAT COMEDY BILL.

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinees, Tom Taylor's sprightly, spicy, splendid Comedy,

BABES IN THE WOODS; or, Humming of the Beetles.

And the amusing farce, MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE. All the favorites, including John Dillon (in both pieces), Jas. C. Padget, John W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.
In rehearsal, FATE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY NIGHT, LAST APPEARANCE OF

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her superb rendition of

LADY MACBETH.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Miss Cushman will appear as
QUEEN CATHERINE AND SUSAN SIMPSON.
Next Week, Mr. & Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 6, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the accomplished Vocalist and Actress

MISS MAUDE HILTON.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Lew Wallace, Miss Lelia Ellis Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, John F. Fisher, and the Comedy Alliance in a choice programme, concluding with the thrilling Sensational Drama entitled LOLA.

NIXON'S.

Engagement of the Young American Artists,

MR. & MRS. A. O. MILLER,

In the dramatization of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's great "Ledger" story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

A. O. MILLER in his celebrated character (with Banjo Solo) of .... Wool.
MRS. A. O. MILLER as .... Capitola.
An entire new company. A. O. Miller's celebrated Comedy Company.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To or from British Ports $30.00
To or from German Ports 35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports 38.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points .... $30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points .... 35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points .... 38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. Du VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points .... $29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points .... 34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points .... 37 currency.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

Anchor Line.

Sailing twice a week from New York and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe and the Mediterranean. Cabin fare, $65; Steerage fare $30. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH.

Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Throat, Lungs, or Nervous System, scientifically treated and cured.
DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY,
180 South Desplaines-st., side entrance. Price 1 ace.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

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Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

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For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on social topics.

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GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

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Parts of the year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BARTER & WHITEHOUSE was this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. Barter is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the firm.
T. O. BARTER,
H. B. WHITEHOUSE,
L. A. PRATT.

THOMAS O. BARTER,
Provision Dealer & Warehouseman,
235 to 241 GROVE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION.

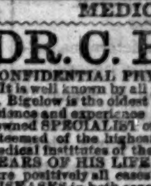
The Firm of W. A. James & Co. having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved.
W. A. James,
J. A. Roche,
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873. T. H. Spencer.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gage, Carhart & Mallory is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GAGE, BROS. & CO.,
RICHARD L. CARHART,
WILLIAM P. MALLORY.

The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co., receive and make settlement of all accounts.
Jan. 1, 1873. GAGE, BROS. & CO.,
WILLIAM P. MALLORY.

SCALES.



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OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

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187 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

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(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Washington News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin-Hersee English Opera Troupe. "Trovatore."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Black Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWing every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NEW YORK CITY, and has been regarded as one of the most wonderful cures on record:
ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE CITIZEN OF NEW YORK, WELL KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY:
OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND GALENA LEAD CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., New York.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK: DEAR SIR: For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and generally two or three times a year, with more or less hemorrhage, which, together, for the last few years, have kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, as far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice.
This physician (and my friends) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January, I took a severe cold, and, fortunately, I was occupying rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, etc., he replied: "You can take them if you like; they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last summer, and I say the same now; if your have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to my other friends that he could see no hope for me, and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time, I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times, and found me (much to his surprise, he said) improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination you gave me but little encouragement, but, on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment; my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and, to the surprise of my old physicians and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breath better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your medicines and advice invaluable. Yours truly, T. S. SHELDON.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by all druggists and dealers.
[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 9, 1873.

Louis Napoleon is much worse.

Seven jurors were empanelled yesterday for the trial of Tweed.

The canals of New York State last year cost $314,373 more than they earned.

Pennsylvania reduced her debt, last year, about two and a half millions. It now amounts, less assets, to $16,521,039.

According to Mr. Ames' latest recollection, Scofield, of Pennsylvania, never received any Credit Mobilier stock. He gave Ames $1,000 to buy some with, but afterwards withdrew it.

Representative Sargent made a determined effort in the House, yesterday, when the Appropriation bill was under discussion, to amend it by increasing the President's salary to $50,000. He was met by parliamentary objections which prevented the matter from coming before the House for debate.

Sir Charles Dilke spoke at Derby, Tuesday evening, on the land question. In accordance with the English method of exposing the weakness of minority logic, a mob attacked the audience, and a fight followed which lasted for an hour. Many persons were badly hurt, and an armed escort was necessary to bring Sir Charles Dilke and his wife to their hotel in safety.

Duties in Washington will prevent the Committee entrusted with the inquiry into the Louisiana and Arkansas troubles from going in person to the scene of the disputes. It was therefore proposed in the Senate, yesterday, that the Committee be given authority to depute a Commission to proceed thither, clothed with their power, and make the investigation in their stead.

A letter from our New York correspondent confirms the report that the Erie Railway Company have commenced a suit against Commodore Vanderbilt for $3,500,000,—that being the amount secured by him in his settlement with Drew, Eldridge, Gould, and Fisk, after the great Erie "corner" of 1867. The funds employed in this settlement were taken from the Erie Treasury by Drew. President Watson intends to follow the property, and leave the District Attorney to deal with the thieves.

It appears by an announcement in our advertising columns that a lawsuit involving the use of the Hyatt patent for sidewalk lights in this city and State has been, or is soon to be, commenced by Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, the patentee, against Mr. Edwin Lee Brown. Mr. Hyatt claims that Mr. Brown, by prosecuting Messrs. Crawford, Chamberlain & Co., the New York licensees, has forfeited his own license. This patent is one of the most valuable in the country, and the result of the suit will be looked for with considerable interest by Chicago builders, to whom the lights are a necessity.

One of the evil results of Secretary Boutwell's Syndicate operations, it was stated by Eastern bankers to the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday, was, that it drew bonds out of the hands of small investors into those of speculators in great money centres. This lessened the popularity of the bonds, and deranged the credit of the United States so far as it subjected its bonds to speculation and the daily fluctuations of the markets. These bankers advise that no attempt to refund the debt be made until there is an easier money market, and that then middlemen be dispensed with, and the bonds made uniform as to interest and duration.

A new charter has been drafted by the Republican Committee for the government of New York City. It abolishes all feed officials, and gives the preparation of the tax-levy to the City Government instead of to that of the State. The Mayor is to nominate Aldermen. The Aldermen select the heads of departments, who are confirmed by the Mayor, and may be removed by him, with the consent of the Aldermen. The Governor may remove the Mayor, as he may the Sheriffs. Salaries of Aldermen and heads of departments are cut down more than half, and none of the officials now in position are to remain after the 15th prox., except Comptroller Green and three others. Nothing is said of minority representation, which was one of the marked features of the Committee of Seventy's charter.

Alley, with whom M'Comb says he heard Brooks negotiating for the control of the Democratic side of the House, on consideration of receiving Credit Mobilier stock, was cross-examined yesterday. He did not know anything about who was the original owner of the shares held by Brooks' son-in-law, nor who paid for them, nor had he ever conversed with Brooks on the subject. When asked whether $100,000 had not been put in his hands to influence Congress to annul Secretary Boutwell's ruling concerning the interest on Pacific Railway bonds, he asserted that he had never had a dollar for such use, direct or indirect. He believed that Ames had no intention of corrupting Congress by his distribution of stock, and thought that if there had been the fullest investigation from the first much public misapprehension would have been avoided.

Mr. John A. Coleman, of Providence, recently delivered a lecture before the Technological Institute of Boston, and held that our means for extinguishing fires are radically defective, and must be so long as we rely upon aid being brought from a distance. The contingency is always present that the assistance may come too late to prevent a spread of the disaster, the extent of which will depend upon the greater or less number of hindrances that are interposed at the time. Mr. Coleman's idea is, that the only sure precaution is to be found in increasing the facilities for flooding every part of a building promptly. Such a plan has been successfully adopted in some of the large mills in New England. The same machinery which supplies the steam and heating power is made available for deluging the building with steam or water in case of a fire. This could be adapted to a block of buildings in such a way that one set of machinery would serve for the whole. Artesian wells have been sunk in several instances in Chicago to serve a similar purpose.

It is fortunate that the Congressional Appropriation bill for Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses, by an amendment of Mr. McCrary's, which has already been adopted, will fail to provide for the payment of the contestants for disputed seats in Congress. Mr. McCrary, in offering the amendment, made the statement that $105,601 had been expended during the last Congress for the benefit of unsuccessful contestants alone. The practice has been so liberal that it has actually paid better to contest a Congressional seat and be defeated than to be awarded the place. The Congressman would receive $5,000 a year, and be compelled to spend it all to maintain himself in Washington. The defeated candidate would generally receive an equal amount of money for a month's work, so that his profits were very much in excess of his successful rival's. The practice has amounted to the offer of a reward for contesting Congressional elections. There will be fewer such cases henceforth.

It is reported from Washington that the Advisory Civil Service Board will soon reassemble there for further conference. The opinion is expressed that the application of the rules for the past six months has proved them to be well adapted to the desired reform, and it is said that there will be an effort to extend them to the higher offices. It is also announced that the Board will discuss the legislation that will be needed to enforce the rules. It strikes us that this will be the most interesting and most important feature of their deliberations. It does not seem to be of much consequence that there should be Civil Service rules, or that they should be practicable and adequate if they may be arbitrarily ignored at the behest of any Senator who may claim the traditional right of dictating the appointments in his own State. On the other hand, as the absolute enforcement of Civil Service rules in spite of unwilling Executives includes constitutional amendment, the Board will probably find the consideration of this phase of the problem the most serious and embarrassing of their duties.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, with few material changes in prices. Mess pork was very quiet and a shade easier, at $11.60@11.65 cash, and $11.90@11.95 seller March. Lard was active and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.05@7.07½ cash, and $7.37½@7.40 seller March. Meats were quiet and firm at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅛@5¾c for short ribs; 5⅞@6c for short clear, and 7⅞@7⅝c per lb for 16 to 15 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.35@4.40. Highwines were in fair demand and ¼c higher, closing at 89½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was moderately active at the inside quotations of Tuesday, closing at $1.21 cash, and $1.22⅝ seller February. Corn was dull and a shade easier, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31⅛c seller February. Oats were very quiet and steady at 24⅛@24⅝c cash, and 25@25⅛c seller February. Rye was quiet, and advanced 1c, to 67c. Barley was active and weak, declining ½c, and closing at 66c for cash No. 2, and 53c for No. 3. Live hogs were again in large supply, but, under a brisk demand, sellers were enabled to avert a further material decline, sales making at $3.65@3.90 for common to choice. The cattle market was firmer. There was a good local and outside demand at $2.00@6.25 for poor to choice. Sheep sold at about former rates.

Governor Palmer sent his last annual message to the Legislature of this State yesterday. He gives a full statement of the condition and needs of our public institutions,—the Penitentiary, Reform School, Inebriate Hospital, and the State charities,—and makes suggestions concerning the revision of the laws, the amendment of the criminal code, the jury system, and the pardoning power. Public attention will be arrested by his very elaborate argument on the question of how far the State may control the railways. These corporations, he says, observe no limits in the burden they impose upon the people. There is a wide-spread misconception as to their true relations with the public. They claim not only the ownership of the railways, which are undoubtedly theirs, but also the exclusive right to the business of carrying freight over them, a right which cannot be supported by any just view of the law. The remedy for the embarrassments of the community is to throw all the railroads of the State open to competition between the carriers who are now in control of them and any others who choose to enter the business. This would break up the monopoly which owners and managers of railroads now have, and would make the lines free to commerce. Railroad corporations have inalienable rights in their property, and these would be preserved by allowing them to continue their ownership, their carrying trade, and to demand compensation for the use of their lines from the competing carriers. The regulations for this multitudinous traffic may be easily arranged, he says, by the General Assembly.

In the latter part of October, Vice President Colfax made a speech at South Bend, in which he castigated with much severity the editors of three newspapers, to-wit: those of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, The New York *Tribune*, and the Springfield *Republican*. The offence of these newspapers was, that they had published the celebrated list of Congressmen mentioned by Oakes Ames to Henry S. M'Comb as holders of Credit Mobilier stock, and had frequently and pointedly called upon them to say something about it. Mr. Colfax had not been selected for particular admonition by any of these newspapers. In fact, he had received rather less attention than the rest; but his name appearing in the list, it was impossible for any newspaper to strike it out or wholly ignore it. The substance of the South Bend speech was, that the whole thing was a lie from beginning to end. This was the impression made upon the public, and probably the impression intended to be conveyed. We select the following paragraph from this speech as embracing all that is material to the purpose:

> Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave, or offered to give, me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds, you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment. If it was as valuable a stock as represented, and I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker Wagon Company, or the Birdsell Clover Separator Company here, I challenge either one of the two last companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter; but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock of any kind, at any price, with a lawsuit on top of it, not even with the prospective dividends of $22,000, which, I am free to maintain, neither these good eyes of mine nor this pocketbook have ever seen the first dollar of, although it is so positively asserted that I have been entitled to this handsome amount ever since four years ago.

Now we have no desire to magnify this Credit Mobilier business, or Mr. Colfax's connection with it, which we admit was very slight. But we cannot forbear to notice an omission in the South Bend speech which has been supplied by his testimony before the Investigating Committee. If Mr. Colfax had then said, as he says now, that he had some negotiations with Ames for the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock and paid him $500 on account, but afterwards backed out of the trade, the severe castigation which he administered to the three newspapers would have lost some of its point. Whether the lawsuit, which Mr. Colfax speaks of as having deterred him from completing the trade, was the M'Comb suit, or some other, does not yet appear.

THE NEXT INVESTIGATION.

The documents and affidavits in the suit of Thomas C. Durant against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in September, 1867, have just been made public by the New York *Herald*. They give a complete inside view of the *modus operandi* of the Credit Mobilier, showing how it managed to get control of the entire working machinery of the Union Pacific, and to absorb the profits accruing from it. Their publication is opportune, as it furnishes some excellent material, not only for the Congressional Committee now in session, but also for the forthcoming Committees who will investigate the affairs of the Union and Central Pacific, and ascertain whether any members of Congress are or have been holding bonds of the Pacific Road.

The story of the organization of the Credit Mobilier and the manner in which it conducted operations is not a long one, but it is very significant. While the Union Pacific Road was under construction, and after one section had been finished and accepted, a Ring was formed inside the Company, whose object it was to take the building of the road out of the hands of the Company which had thus far prosecuted it successfully and economically, as railroad building goes, and enrich themselves at the cost of the Government, and the stockholders of the Union Pacific who were not stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, by means of construction contracts. At the time of the organization of the Credit Mobilier, there was an existing contract between the Union Pacific Company and one Hoxie, which covered a distance of 100 miles next west of Omaha, and in October, 1864, had been extended so as to include the whole line from Omaha to the one-hundredth meridian, making in all 247 miles. This work had been awarded at a cost of $50,000 per mile, which was about double the real cost with a fair profit added, and included in the contract was one section already finished and accepted, and materials delivered for nearly one hundred and fifty miles of the road, for which the stockholders of the Union Pacific and the Government were now to pay a second time. The completed section embraced 58 miles, which was awarded with the rest at $50,000 per mile, thus involving a loss to the stockholders, according to Mr. Durant's statement, of at least $500,000, which, of course, was so much clear profit to the Credit Mobilier, without any consideration. How much was lost by its stockholders on the gross cost price by the Hoxie contract is shown by a comparison with the portion of the road built by the Company. Mr. Durant states in his affidavit that 150 miles of the railroad and telegraph next west of the hundredth meridian were constructed at a cost not exceeding $25,000 per mile, and that he was ready to construct the residue to the base of the Rocky Mountains, equipments included, at the same price. Having fixed upon an amount which was double the legitimate cost, so that all the parties interested could have a handsome margin of profits, then the Credit Mobilier made arrangements with the contractor to make over the contract to the Ring Directors. In pursuance of this arrangement, Hoxie assigned his contract with the Company to John Duff, Trustee, by whom the same was reassigned to the Credit Mobilier. The Credit Mobilier then notified the Company that it had taken the agency of the contract, and the Company recognized the agency, and the Credit Mobilier then commenced to make its fortune. What could be more advantageous? Here was the remainder of the road, including many miles which had already been completed and mostly paid for by the Union Pacific, awarded to the Ring conspirators at the rate of $50,000 per mile, which was double the legitimate cost! A more gigantic steal was never planned. Of course, with such dividends looming up in the future, the stock went up to ten times its par value. But having effected the steal, the manner in which it was accomplished must be covered up. There was imminent danger of discovery, for the Pacific Road was a ward of the General Government, and, in a certain sense, was the property of the whole people, and at any moment the Government might determine to investigate and see how its money had been spent, and what consideration it had received, or Union Pacific stockholders might desire to know of how much they had been defrauded. This would necessarily bring on an expose, and so the Ring proceeded to cover up its tracks, using the Congressmen who were in it for that purpose. With the *modus operandi* of these Congressmen, notably of Oakes Ames, the public is familiar. The developments in the now pending Credit Mobilier investigation have shown the character of the "Business transactions" and Mr. Oakes Ames' numerous Trusteeships in a very strong light; and have proved very conclusively that they were intended to head off investigation, and so influence legislation as not to inquire too nicely into Union Pacific management. Stock which is worth ten times its face is not usually hawked about at par, with a convenient Trustee to carry it for purchasers and mail them the dividends, unless there is some sinister object in view.

But this is not all. The public is reading only the first chapter of the story. The characters are all introduced, and the plot has progressed just far enough to awaken a very decided interest to know how the tale is coming out. Mr. Durant's contribution adds new zest to it, and will awaken in the public mind a desire to know the denouement, and find out whether, as in the story-books, virtue is to be rewarded and vice punished, or whether vice is to be triumphant and virtue to go to the wall. The materials are all at hand now for a thorough investigation, and for the information of Congress we may state what the people want to know. The concluding chapters should be substantially as follows:

1. What Congressmen are or have been holding Union Pacific stock and bonds, for considerations similar to those sought to be accomplished with Credit Mobilier stock?

2. What is the real character and the condition of the management of the Union Pacific Road and the Central Pacific also?

3. Has the original agreement between the Government and the Union Pacific been kept by the latter, and has the latter, through its agent, the Credit Mobilier, delivered to the Government a first-class road, both in construction and equipment, as it bound itself to do?

4. How much has the Government been plundered in this operation? in other words, How much have the people lost?

These chapters are necessary to complete the story. There never will be a better time to end it than now, while all the material is at hand. The history of the Union Pacific is getting out of rumors into facts, and the facts are easily procurable. There is no legislation now so important that it cannot wait for the thorough investigation, not only of Credit Mobilier, but of Union Pacific also. Only let us have no more secrecy. The story should be read in open court, where all may hear.

There is a discussion in New York as to whether steam can set fire to a building. The present Fire Marshal holds that it can, while a former Marshal maintains that it cannot. The theory of "superheated steam" is brought forward in proof of the affirmative of the proposition, and there is to be a regular scientific discussion of the whole subject. A note on the subject, giving the results of experiments by a Chicago architect, will be found in another column.

Railroad Accidents.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—Three passenger cars of train No. 4, from Nashville, ran off the track at Belmont Station last night at 9:45, and 15 or 16 passengers were slightly bruised. One woman had her eye knocked out. No serious damage was done to the train. Extra cars were sent out to bring in the passengers. All trains are on time this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—The accident last night at Belmont Station, on the Nashville Railroad, was caused by a broken rail. Three cars were thrown off the track, and ran some distance on the ties. One turned over, and one caught fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. There were about sixty passengers on the train, and about twenty were injured, most of them slightly. Only five or six were much hurt, viz.: Miss Mary Crawley, frightful gash over the left eye, will probably lose the eye; the Hon. Henry D. McHenry, M. C., Hartford, Ky., *en route* for Washington, shoulder dislocated and bruised about the body; Mrs. Houston, Tuscumbia, Ala., collar bone broken, and severe internal injuries; B. J. Daniel, Louisville, cut on the left arm, severing an artery; Thomas Stephens, Beaver Dam, Ky., right hand badly cut and shoulders much bruised; H. B. and Miss Taylor, Chicago, several bruises. Others received bruises and scratches, but none of a severe nature.

A Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 8.—The steamer Juniata, bound up-river, was sunk at Aurora, Ind., last night. She was loaded with 100 tons of hay, and bound for Steubenville.

A. H. West, of Detroit, Michigan, has been re-elected President of the State Poultry Association.

THE MILITARY BALL.

Commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans.

Reception Given by General Sheridan and Staff.

The Most Brilliant Social Occasion of the Season.

The Youth, Beauty, Culture, and Wealth of the City Gathered at Standard Hall.

An Unlimited Indulgence in the Mazy Evolutions of the Dance.

The Supper---The Decorations---Magnificent Toilets of the Ladies.

The grand military ball at Standard Hall last evening, given by Lieutenant General Sheridan and his staff, marked a new era in the social life of Chicago, and was one of the evidences, if any indeed were needed, of the prosperity of the city, and an exhibition of the beauty, good taste, wealth, and refinement that may be found even in a city whose birth can be remembered by thousands among us. It was a graceful compliment paid by the gentlemen who gave the ball to the citizens among whom they have made their home, for nothing that good taste could suggest, or money procure, was wanting to make the occasion the most brilliant of its kind that this city has ever witnessed. That it was a success in the most minute detail was owing to the generosity and intelligence of the gentlemen who thus expressed their appreciation of their reception in Chicago, and to the invited guests who spared nothing to appear at their best. It was the first ball given by the military, and, if it is to be repeated, it will always be the social event of the season.

STANDARD HALL

is a familiar name to thousands of families. It is a souvenir to them of the greatest catastrophe that ever fell upon a community, and one of the memorable monuments of the charity of a world that wept with us in the days of our tribulation, and stretched forth a helping hand to everyman, woman, and child, stricken by the great calamity of little more than a year ago. It was built as is generally known for a club-house by the Israelites of this city, among whom are to be found some of the wealthiest, as well as most respected and influential, of our citizens. Designed for the purpose of social recreation, it was built to accommodate gatherings similar to that of last evening; and, though perhaps a trifle small for such an event as the ball of which we write, is one of the best arranged buildings for the purpose in the country. No more convenient place could be chosen. The reception-rooms, dressing-rooms, card-rooms, supper-rooms, and dancing-hall are arranged with consummate skill, and leave nothing to be desired. This circumstance perhaps added much to the *eclat* attending the ball. Nothing, or next to nothing, was needed but the ornamenting and decorating the building in a manner consistent with the occasion, and to this work the officers applied themselves with such assiduity, good taste, and generosity that the decorations alone were worth a day's journey to look at.

THE DECORATIONS.

The main entrance, side entrance, and hall were all festooned with the National flag, looped gracefully over the doorway, while the walls were covered with bunting. The doorway of every room was also heated in the same graceful and artistic fashion. The dancing-hall was a triumph of skill. The main doorway was looped and festooned as before described. Over every window was hung a flag, gracefully looped. The ceiling was completely concealed with an arrangement of bunting so artistically placed and contracted as to evoke by its richness the unqualified admiration of every one present. An idea of the costliness of this decoration may be gained from the fact that in decorating the ceiling alone there were thirty garrison flags, each 36 feet square, while, draped over the building were 35 storm flags, 20 feet square, 40 standards, 36 cavalry guidons, and 36 cavalry standards. Between the side lights were alternate stars of rifles and cavalry sabres, the nucleus being of evergreens. At one end of the hall was a group of bunting and silk flags, prominent among which was the battle-flag of General Sheridan, carried at the battle of Cedar Creek. The front of the stage was enveloped in bunting, and railed in with a line of thirty gleaming rifles with bayonets, forming a brilliant contrast with the green carpeting of the stage. At the back was a piece of scenery representing a growth of timber, against which was a Provost Marshal's tent, arranged as natural as life, with the letters U. S. upon it. From the body of the hall the illusion was complete. Here enthroned, sat Vaas' Light Guard Band, who did their share in a manner most acceptable. Such a display of bunting and silk, without stain or spot, has never before been seen in this city, and we very much doubt if it ever been surpassed in any other. A handsome chandelier hung in the centre of the hall, and a hanging basket of rare and fragrant hot-house flowers pendant from the ceiling diffused an agreeable perfume through the room.

THE LADIES' DRESSING-ROOM

was also decorated in a tasteful manner corresponding with the ornamentation of the dancing hall. Every facility had been provided for the guests to disrobe in comfort and without crowding. At the head of the stairs was a smaller chamber also ornamented and set apart for the convenience of such ladies as bewailed a torn skirt or any other accident to their attire. Several seamstresses were in attendance ready to repair any damage that might ensue from a careless step or an unfortunate jostle. Such a provision indicated a thoughtful suggestion from one of the fairer sex. The gentleman's dressing-room was also carefully attended to, and not a single detail omitted in the preparations for the convenience of the lords of creation.

GUESTS FROM ABROAD.

The size of the hall necessarily limited the number of invitations to about 400, all of which number was present. Among those who were invited from other cities and were present last evening were the following: Colonel Plouze, General Potter, Colonel Hawkins, from Detroit; General S. Sturgis and daughter, Louisville; General Ledlie and lady, New York; General O. Kantz and lady, Covington, Ky.; Captain Cuyler and lady, Milwaukee.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were the following ladies and gentlemen: C. D. Sherman and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Bement, Judge and Mrs. Tree, Mr. and Mrs. James McKay, D. A. and Mrs. Gage, Colonel and Mrs. Houston, General Lawrence and lady, F. L. and Mrs. Fake, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Potter Palmer and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins, J. M. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Sherman, E. A. and Mrs. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Fitzhugh and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Charnley, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. Bryson, Mr. and Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Duck, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Buck, George L. and Mrs. Otis, General and Mrs. Rodenbough, Mayor and Mrs. Medill, Mr. and Mrs. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, D. A. and Mrs. Butter, J. Y. and Mrs. Scammon, Wirt and Mrs. Dexter, W. F. and Mrs. Coolbaugh, James Odell and lady, J. W. and Mrs. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone, William Hicklings and lady, Perry H. and Mrs. Smith, General Chetlain and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Robert Clark and lady, Marshall Field and lady, William Smith and lady, General Loomis and lady, Frank M. Smith and lady, N. K. Fairbank and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Balcomb, A. C. Badger and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Grannis, General Erskine and lady, General Allcock and lady, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, C. J. Barnes and lady, George F. Rumsey and lady, General Hardin and lady, Nathan Reeve and lady, Major Ballard and lady, General Strong and lady, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Campbell, Mahlon D. Ogden and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Thulke, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wheeler, F. K. Winster and lady, R. A. Goodell and lady, Mr. Butterfield and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Haines.

YOUNG LADIES.

Miss Fannie Rumsey, Miss Lizzie Keen, the Misses Medill, Miss Belle Porter, Miss Goodwin, the Misses Clarke, the Misses Williams, Miss McCormick, the Misses Hamilton, Miss Scammon, Miss Hill, the Misses Stewart, Miss Graham, Miss Stewart, the Misses Stager, Miss Walker, Miss Ballard, the Misses Rumsey, Miss Luddington, the Misses Campbell, Miss Isaacs, Miss Johnson, Miss Fannie Scott, Miss Otis, Miss Morton, the Misses High, Miss Chapin, Miss Keep, Miss Arnold, Miss Pearce, Miss Fowler, Miss Williams, Miss Huntington, Miss Tucker, the Misses Jenkins, Miss Dobbin, Miss Honore, Miss Hall, Miss Dunlevy.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Nathan Corwith, Mr. Kent, Robert Lincoln, Horace White, E. F. Wyman, Henry D. Lloyd, Mark D. Shay, Dr. Jones, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Keep, Mr. McCarn, George Waterman, J. K. Fisher, R. H. McCormick, Howard Priestly, Barney Colt, Colonel Nelson Turner, E. S. Isham, Bryan Lathrop, Norman William, George Rozet, Henry Field, George Walker, Ed. Norton, James Norton, H. W. Jackson, C. W. Angell, J. O. Butter, Henry De Wolf, Messrs. Campbell, Major Martin Beem, George Lunt, X. L. Otis, Archie Fisher, O. F. Badger, Obadiah Jackson, Mr. McLoury, D. P. Ballard, George Essex, Frank Honore, Messrs. Honore.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE INVITED GUESTS

was a long, protracted affair. No one arrived until some time after 9 o'clock, and then they gradually dropped in until 10 o'clock, when they arrived thick and fast. It was a disagreeable night to be out. Snow was falling heavily, and every snow flake would leave a mark upon the delicate silken fabric. Still they arrived in a steady stream from 10 o'clock until half-past 11, by which time all were in. Some idea of the arrivals may be gathered from the fact that at 10 o'clock only forty carriages had arrived, and by 11:30 there were nearly 150. The parlor down stairs, upon which opened the ladies' dressing-room, was crowded to its utmost limit with guests of both sexes. As they left for the ball-room, their places were taken by the later arrivals, who kept it occupied for two hours and a half. The hall outside was filled with gentlemen, detained by the intricate preparations of the fair dames upon whom they waited. The handsome uniforms of the officers of various rank lent a richness to the scene which was indescribable.

DANCING COMMENCED

at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, a fashionably late hour, when twenty or thirty couples were upon the floor. The numbers swelled rapidly, so that before the first galop was over the number had been nearly quadrupled.

The programmes were prepared in a chaste and appropriate style, the lettering being in blue, and the border a simple red line. On the first page was, "January 8, 1873," and on the last a plain flag. The arrangement thereupon, on the second page, was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

1.	Overture	Light Cavalry—Suppe
2.	Galop—1—2	Clear the Track—Strauss
3.	Quadrille	La Retour—Strauss
4.	Waltz—1—2	Blue Danube—Strauss
5.	Lanciers	Academy—8th Weingarten
6.	Galop—1—2	Here and There—Faust
7.	Quadrille	Prairie Queen—Vaas
8.	Waltz	Artist's Life—Strauss
9.	Quadrille	Grand Duchess—Offenbach
10.	Lanciers	Liederkranz—Weingarten
	MARCH—"Sheridan's Ride."	
11.	Waltz—1—2	New Vienna—Strauss
12.	Galop—1—2	Immer Fidel—Budick
13.	Quadrille	Louisen—Strauss
14.	Waltz—1—2	Guards—Godfrey
15.	Galop—1—2	No Rest—Strauss
16.	Quadrille	Prairie Queen—Vaas
17.	Walt—1—2	1001 Nights—Strauss
18.	Galop—1—2	Jolly Brothers—Budick
19.	Waltz—1—2	Mabel—Godfrey

There was no need to state that the *elite* of the city were there. The graceful figures of the ladies as they glided through the mazy evolutions of the dance, the ease with which they carried themselves, their perfect self-command, showed plainly that the best and fairest of Chicago's daughters had been invited by the gentlemen of the sword. The dancing was really a most dazzling sight. Fashion has declared that a gentleman who goes to a ball must don a certain uniform,—in general, black legs, black back and sides, and a white vest. He must, in other words, array himself in a low-cut vest, and swallow-tail coat, to be

IN FULL DRESS.

When he dances with a splendidly attired and graceful belle, he is at a disadvantage. A man never looks so cheaply as he does when dancing, and it is owing to this fearful uniformity of costume. His face may be made of a series of curves, a succession of angles, or a conglomeration of both lost in hair, but his individuality is gone in his dress coat. Whatever of diversity, pleasing contrast, picturesqueness, and gaiety must be contributed by the ladies. But, at a military ball, when half the gentlemen are in full uniform, presto, a change is at once observable. The splendid toilets of the ladies make the scene brilliant; their gorgeous attire shows in strong contrast with the black, unmeaning dress suit of the civilian, but harmonizes perfectly with the rich and gentlemanly uniform of the United States officer. The dance last evening was doubly beautiful, and doubtless owed something for once to the gentlemen's toilettes as well as to the superb costumes of some of the ladies. It was kaleidoscopic,—ever changing. Here a combination of dazzling colors melted gradually into another arrangement, to give place in a few moments to a third, and so on until we absolutely grew weary of the constant change. It was a sort of human dissolving view. And to this add good music by a full orchestra, the best in this part of the country, and one fully realizes the sensuous enjoyment of the dance.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

stood at the door of the ball-room, and, as each guest entered, cordially received them all with a friendly shake of the hand, and a hope that the evening would be one of unqualled enjoyment. It reminded one not a little of Macbeth's banquet, in which he bids "good digestion wait on appetite;" but there was no Banquo's ghost, save the waning hours of the night, to terrify the happy guests.

SUPPER WAS SERVED

about midnight, and as the preparations for this were made on a somewhat extensive scale, a passing mention might be made of the supper-room. On the centre table, upon which were spread the viands to refresh the weary, was an obelisk, about six feet high, made of sugar. It was supported by four sugar cannon at each corner, tapering gradually to a point, upon whose apex was a figure representing the Goddess of Liberty, one not unknown in this country. At each corner were four other sugar cannon, each supporting a huge ball, bearing the following inscriptions: "January 8, 1815," "1815-1873, New Orleans," "1815 U. S. 1873," and "January 8, 1873." A slip of sugar contained an assortment of bonbons and sweetmeats. At one end of the table was a miniature representation of General Sheridan's historical horse "Winchester," done in sugar, with a dismantled sugar field-piece lying beside him. The table was strewed with a host of good things too numerous for individual mention. Upon a side table smiled rows upon rows of bottles, telling of oceans of champagne and other favorite brands of wine. Here the guests and their martial hosts, fatigued with dancing, refreshed themselves and prepared anew to do honor to the occasion by keeping it up until the "wee sma' hours" went by and their successors grew exceedingly large. Day does not break at this season of the year until very late. Had it appeared as early as it will two months hence, it would have found many of the guests in their dressing-rooms, only just preparing to leave the scene of so much enjoyment.

THE TOILETS.

Among some of the more noticeable toilets were the following:

A dress of rose *frais*, the *tablier* in double puffs and points, longitudinally placed; train composed of plain puffs, very long, and caught up *en pouffe*, hair powdered, and banded with black velvet.

Dress of white tarlotan, graduated box-plaited flounces; Roman scarf, knotted low on the dress, which was elaborately trimmed with crimson flowers; crimson flowers in the hair; corsage, bouquet of same.

A blue and white embroidered gauze, flounced to the waist, which were cut in points and trimmed with fringe. This dress had a sash of blue watered ribbon knotted in the back trimmings of saffron roses.

A pink gros-grain silk had a very long train caught up *en pouffe*, with white watered sash. The tablier was trimmed with a flounce of Bayadere stripped grenadine. The Josephine corsage was of silk, with tulle trimmings; gold ornaments with, pendants to the necklace; hair powdered and dressed with roses and white feathers.

A scarlet and white Chambery gauze was trimmed with diagonal ruffles. The overskirt was also ruffled and trimmed with tulle, caught up with bows of scarlet satin ribbon. This dress was made with a basque; hair powdered; the ornaments were pearls.

A dress of white tarletan trimmed with trailing vines of blue flowers; sash of pale blue; corsage cut high with low lining.

A dress of palest desert sand faille was made with an overdress of Chantilly lace, and berthe of the same, the lady wearing gold ornaments.

A dress of very heavy blue faille had the tablier ruffled; the train was caught up *en pouffe*; trimmings of Chantilly lace, with point lace collar over very pale pink tie, pink feathers in the hair.

An ashes of roses dress of moire antique had a scarlet sash, knotted at the side; scarlet trimmings under point lace at the neck; feathers of the same color in the hair.

A blue-and-white striped gauze had alternate flowers of tulle and silk; the ornaments were blue flowers.

A very elegant black velvet dress was trimmed with round point; the ornaments were blue flowers and diamonds.

A Blondin faille had a black Chantilly overdress, caught up with trailing vines of scarlet flowers. The ornaments were coral with heavy gold bracelets.

A black gros grain had an elegant point lace overdress, a Roman sash knotted low at the side; corsage bouquets of pink hyacinthes, with pink feathers in the hair.

A black silk dress was made with pale blue trimmings, elaborate berthe of Alencon lace, handsomely ornamented with blue flowers; ornaments, earrings and necklace of gold.

A blue silk dress, with side flutings of organdy and ruchings of silk; the organdy overdress was similarly trimmed, being cut with apron front, and sash ends knotted in the back; corsage high, fastened behind; ornaments of pink and scarlet flowers.

A dress of white aerophane was caught up with pink bows, the lady wearing pink convolvuli in her hair, while her ornaments were of gold with cameo pendants.

A dress of black Lyons velvet was elaborately trimmed with Chantilly lace, and jet passementerie, relieved with scarlet bows; the ornaments were diamonds.

An arsenic green tarletan was ruffled to the waist with small box-plated ruffles; corsage trimmed with point applique, the garniture of silver gilt leaves.

A lavender silk had a gauze train overdress, looped high on the side with trimmings of tea roses; the sleeves were of puffed tulle, caught with silk straps; an Elizabethan ruff of tulle finishing it at the neck.

A dress of ruffled white tarletan had a black silk over-dress, cut in points, with trimmings of point applique lace.

A white Organdy dress had a sash of pale blue, with over-dress caught with tea roses; hair dressed *a la chinois*, ornamented with blue flowers, and powdered. This lady wore a *boutoniere* of natural flowers.

An elegant dress of rose de naie faille had broad bands and bows on the tablier; the train was turned back en revoir, the corsage being cut Pompadour; the overdress was of point lace, and the garniture of black velvet flowers; hair powdered, and pearl ornaments.

A white tarletan petticoat was trimmed with box-plaited flounces and ruchings; the overdress was a pale green gros grain with pinked flounces of silk and ruched flounces of gauze. An elaborate sash and ruffles of gauze completed it; hair powdered and ornamented with flowers and roses.

A white gauze dress had a tablier of longitudinal puffs, the over-dress being of white faille trimmed with two ruchings; hair bauged and powdered, dressed with jet ornaments; necklace of black velvet with gold pendants.

A charming dress was a puffed tarletan, trimmed with trailing sprays of ivy leaves. Tablier of diagonal puffs was ornamented with rosebuds and variegated leaves. Knots of point lace, bouquets of flowers caught the train. It was finished with a double box plaited flounce. Unusually handsome hair fell below the waist, and was ornamented with feathers.

Another, that reminded one of the French Court, was in genuine Pompadour combination, being of pale pink faille, with trimmings of blue taffeta and sashes of the blue silk.

A dress of grenat faille had flounces of purest Chantilly passing around the train, while the high corsage was trimmed with the same handsome lace.

A white gauze dress had several side plaited flounces, which were half covered by others embroidered in blue in a garland of vine leaves. Blue ribbon noeds and bands looped it. Corsage cut a la Josephine. The hair dressed with puffs, pendant curls, and ornamented with blue flowers. Pearl ear-rings, opera chain and pendant, and bracelets.

A dress of pink gauze was cut with demi-train, which was ruffled to the waist, each of these being finished with a white ruching. The tablier was of longitudinal puffs and ruchings, while the sleeves that came to the elbow were also an elaborate combination of puffs and ruches. The hair was dressed high, with carved Spanish court of tortoise shell. Ornaments of Etruscan gold.

A charming dress of Provence Rose gros d'Italie had a sash of striped grenadine wound around the skirt and knotted in a large bow at the side. Its simplicity was the perfection of good taste.

A Pompadour dress of saffrano and pale blue was decorated with alternate scalloped flannels. The train had first a flounce of saffrano, surmounted by a wide plaiting of blue. Above this was first a scalloped flounce of saffrano, and then a succession of blue flounces cut in deep scallops. The overdress of blue was trimmed to correspond.

A very elaborate toilette that appeared to bear the impress of French fingers, was made of palest mauve faille, gauze and satin—one of those indescribable dresses which Worth and Pingat send over to astonish us.

A dress of pale opal was trimmed most uniquely on the train with bands and face plaitings so arranged as to show the lining of rose faille. The corsage was cut a la Pompadour, and a shawl of point lace was gracefully draped from the shoulders.

A dress of cherry and rose de chine gros d'Italie had alternate flounces on the train. The overdress was of Valenciennes lace, and the Josephine corsage was a combination of puffs and the same lace. The hair was powdered, and ornamented with roses, while trailing vines decked the skirt.

Dress of blondin faille and blue had a tablier of longitudinal puffs in the alternate colors. The train was of blue faille cut in broad points and edged with the contrasting blondin color. The corsage was trimmed with point-applique, while pearls pearls harmonized with the delicate hues of the dress.

A dress of white gauze was beautifully trimmed with garlands of lotus blossoms and bands of black velvet. It was simple, but very effective.

A dress of rose frais faille had the train finished with a broad scalloped flounce, headed by a pouffe which was caught down with bows. The overdress was of white silk figured Hernani gauze, edged with fringe of crimped tape, and decorated with saffrano roses.

A blue and white striped silk was completed by a dress of blue Aerophane which was knotted with ribbons and roses, while the hair dressed a la Josephine was also completed with pale blue feathers.

A black gauze dress trimmed with gold bullion fringe was among the very striking costumes, and would have been more so but for the uniform of the officers, which were a contrast to the usual plain black suits of the ball-costume for gentlemen.

A dress of pearl-colored faille had a pearl train trimmed with Point D'Alencon, while the same fairy-like web covered tablier and ornamented teh corsage.

A dress of embroidered French muslin over a rose-colored faille was exquisite, as well as elaborate.

A dress of polar sky gros grain was trimmed with flounces on the train, while seashes of silk were edged with Valenciennes lace. An apron of Valenciennes completed the skirt, while the high corsage was also nearly covered with the same lace.

A white faille, which, seemingly, could only have been made by Worth, was particularly noticeable.

A black velvet dress, trimmed with Valenciennes, had a tablier of white faille. Ornaments of diamonds and pearls supplemented it, while blue feather and flowers were worn in the hair.

A blue silk was elaborately trimmed with tulle and had the entire tablier garlanded with ivy leaves. The train was caught with tulle straps, while the corsage had flowing antique sleeves. This lady wore ornaments of rose coral.

These are but a few among the many, all of which were especially elegant, and deserving of farther notice. Many of these were undoubtedly imported, and all were marvels of the dressmaker's skill.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Continued from the First Page.]

nominal term, which subjects the State to the expense of conveying the offender to the institution to remain for a term too short to be productive of benefit, while a sentence to confinement in the county jail produces all the mischiefs intended to be avoided by the establishment of the Reform School. It is suggested that it would be a judicious method of removing the difficulty to amend the law so as to authorize the Courts to sentence juvenile offenders to the Reform School until they arrive at the age of 21 years.

INEBRIATE HOSPITAL.

Recent investigations have led the most intelligent thinkers to the conclusion that drunkenness is a form of disease that admits of treatment and cure. This is not the proper occasion to discuss nor present at length any of the theories that have been lately advanced in relation to this form of misfortune, but enough is known to inspire a measure of confidence in the possibility of curing drunkenness by the use of proper means, and no one familiar with the subject will hesitate to confess that, from its extensive prevalence and the mischief and dangers it is constantly producing, all efforts should be made to ascertain, by experiment, whether it does admit of permanent cure; nor would the failure of any experiment that might be made by the State relieve the subject from embarrassment, for there will still remain in the community a large and dangerous class, to whom may be traced the commission of a large proportion of the crimes that afflict society and disturb social order, and the time has come when it is a reproach to the State that no measures can be devised which will bring relief. I am aware that some still urge the total prohibition of the use of the liquors that produce intoxication, as the proper remedy for the evil of drunkenness; but I have never observed any satisfactory evidence of a real intention on the part of the people to enforce measures of prohibition, nor do I believe the total prohibition of the use of intoxicating agencies possible. But if I am mistaken in this opinion, and the time shall hereafter arrive when the men who believe the total prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors judicious or possible, will come to consider that object of enough importance to induce them to prefer its success to that of political parties, and vote according to their convictions, and succeed in giving effect to their views, it is not so near at hand that the General Assembly should, on account of its approach, delay to make provision to relieve society from the almost unendurable evils that drunkenness now produce.

Nor would it, in my judgment, greatly affect the duty of the General Assembly to make provision to protect society against the form of danger now under consideration, to express a concurrence with those who believe that intoxication is only a crime that merits punishment—and that is the light in which it is regarded under existing laws. As a crime, none of the modes of punishment heretofore employed have been found sufficient to suppress it. As a social vice, it is scarcely reproved; if, from the character or station of the guilty party, it is thought proper to punish the offender, it is done by the infliction and collection of fines, that only impoverish without reforming him, and the only effect of the frequent imposition of fines is to deprive him of his property and reduce his family to want.

To me the theories upon which the laws respecting drunkenness depend are as manifestly absurd as they are oppressive and unjust. If it is a mere habit, that inflicts no public injury, all the laws that treat it as a crime are unjust, and should be at once repealed. If it is a crime, it should be punished whenever committed. The laws should be enforced impartially, and without respect to the social standing of the offender, and if a crime, persons who become intoxicated ought to be subjected to the laws that authorize dangerous persons to be restrained.

If drunkenness is a disease or habit that produces physical alterations that assume the form of a diseased mental or nervous action, so that the subject becomes an object of danger to individuals or to the public peace, punishments that assume his legal responsibility are unwarranted and unjust, though his confinement may be justified upon grounds that are consistent with proper regard for the safety of the public, and with the real interests of the unhappy victim.

Accepting what I conceive to be the most enlightened as well as the most humane view of the subject, I recommend to the General Assembly the establishment of an asylum or retreat for inebriates, to which all persons conscious of their unhappy condition may voluntarily resort upon consenting to such conditions and regulations for the government of their conduct as may be prescribed under the authority of law, and to which all habitual drunkards and persons who become dangerous when intoxicated may be committed and if need be, confined until cured.

The safety of individuals and of society is involved in the success of the measure proposed.

Under the criminal laws, all persons who break the peace or threaten to injure the person or property of another may be committed to jail or required to give bail. Intoxicated persons, from their condition, menace the safety of others, and if intoxication is a crime, as I think it is improperly supposed to be, society has a right to demand that preventive means be employed for its protection; if a disease, as I suppose it to be, the victim of social errors and vicious legislation, ought to be provided with a retreat, and if possible a cure.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

In 1869, a commission was appointed, in pursuance of an act providing therefor, to revise the general statutes of the State. At the subsequent session, a portion of the work was reported to the General Assembly and adopted. So far as the work of the revisors has come to my attention, in view of the difficulties they had to encounter, it has been well performed and shows that it has been entrusted to faithful and skilful hands. There having been no revision or codification of the general statutes since 1845, a period of nearly thirty years, and there having occurred, during the time, two several revisions of the Constitution of the States, it requires no extensive argument to show the necessity of completing this work of revision at an early day, that the law may be supplied to public officers and citizens at reasonable cost, and in proper and intelligible form.

If obedience to the law is expected, it seems as if ample provision should be made by the law-making power to bring its provisions to the knowledge of those for whose government it is intended, and that, too, in methodical and intelligible form, addressed to the common understanding. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this subject may receive at your hands that early and favorable attention which the public interest would seem to demand.

THE JUDICIARY.

It will be the duty of the General Assembly, at its present session, to divide the State anew into Judicial Circuits, as directed by the 13th section of the 6th article of the Constitution. The duty to be performed is one of much delicacy, and will, no doubt, be accomplished in the just and impartial spirit contemplated by the Constitution.

REPORTS BY STATE OFFICERS.

These reports of the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be laid before the General Assembly. I cannot permit myself to separate from these officers without testifying to the faithfulness with which all of them have discharged their duties to the State.

The reports present a clear and full statement of the condition of the business in their respective offices, and contain much information of great value to the people of the State.

The State of Illinois is now substantially free from debt, and the time is not distant when it will occupy the proud position amongst the States of having discharged all its obligations, and of imposing no burdens upon its citizens except such as may be required to carry on its government.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The excellent and exhaustive report of the Board of State Charities contains information of the financial condition and wants of the various charitable institutions, and, at the same time, affords evidence of the wisdom and policy that suggested the creation of that Board.

No circumstance connected with my official life affords me more pleasure than to bear witness to the earnest devotion of the members of the Board to their interesting and sometimes perplexing duties. They receive no salaries for their services, though nothing, in my judgment, would be more proper than that they should be allowed hereafter such compensation as will at least partially indemnify them for the loss of their time.

The report of the Trustees and officers of the Hospital for the Insane, the Institutions for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, show that they are well managed, and no doubt appropriations will be made adequate to their wants.

It seems to be my especial duty to ask the favorable consideration of the Legislature to the condition and wants of the institution for the care of the feeble-minded. Until lately, this institution was regarded as an experiment; it is now an established success, and is effecting an amount of good for the unfortunates under its care that fully justifies its increased demands upon the Treasury. It appears to me that a competent Board (and I know of none more competent than the present Trustees of the institution, and its Superintendent) should be appointed to select a location that affords all the requisite facilities, and erect thereon a building suitable to its wants. Such buildings as should be provided need not be expensive, but should be adequate to the wants of the class intended to be aided.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

I also have the honor to submit to the General Assembly the able report of Rev. Nehemiah Pierce, one of the delegates appointed by me under authority of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, to attend the meeting of the International Prison Reform Congress, which assembled at Middle Temple Hall, in the City of London, in July last.

Mr. Pierce attended the deliberations of the Congress, and the report made by him embodies much highly-valuable information upon the interesting subjects that claimed the attention of the Congress.

The services rendered by Mr. Pierce in attending the Congress were entirely gratuitous, and I submit that it would be worthy of the liberality of the General Assembly to appropriate a sufficient sum to repay him for the expenses incurred in preparing his most valuable report.

The reports relating to the Industrial University and the Normal institutions will show the condition of those institutions, and I commend them to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Commissioners for the erection of the new State House, as will appear by their report, have made considerable progress in the work, and have discharged their duties with fidelity to the State. I cannot doubt but that appropriations will be made and the building pushed forward to completion.

There are other subjects that will demand the attention of the General Assembly, and that might with propriety be mentioned, but as the distinguished citizen who will succeed me has large experience in the affairs of the State, I cannot doubt but that they have already secured his attention, and that his views and recommendations will be submitted to you at an early day.

CONCLUSION.

I am not willing to close this communication and my official connection with the Government without expressing something of my gratitude to the people for the honor they conferred upon me with the Chief Magistracy of the State. No one is more conscious than I am, that in the necessarily active share I have taken in the varied affairs of this great Commonwealth, I have, in the judgment of some, committed mistakes; but I have, in all my important official acts, been governed by my own convictions of duty, only anxious that the free people of the State, to whose candid judgment alone I am responsible, should fully understand my conduct and its reasons and motives, and then decide to approve or relieve themselves from the consequences of which they may regard as my mistakes, by selecting a citizen for my successor who will avoid any error they may think I have committed.

During my administration of the government of the State I have steadily acted upon political principles that I have always cherished as being essential to the well-being of my countrymen. I have never faltered in the assertion of the rights of all men to liberty. Habitually distrustful of power, I have insisted upon subjecting all claims of a right to govern the people or to exercise any authority over them to the test of the Constitution, and I have never willingly submitted to any pretension of any person claiming power to act under the authority of the Government of the United States, unless the power claimed was found to have been expressly granted or was necessarily implied in some grant of power contained in the Federal Constitution. And when the authority sought to be exercised has been claimed under a State, I have as earnestly sought to know that it was not comprehended within some power the people of the State have by their Constitution reserved to themselves or forbidden to be exercised by others. I have at all times regarded it as amongst my solemn duties to obey the Constitution of the United States, and to aid in defending the Government created by that instrument, in the exercise of all its just powers, nor have I felt that my duty to support the Constitution of the United States originated in my official oath to do so.

My duties to the Government of the United States began with my birth, and have never been forgotten nor neglected, and my unalterable purpose to discharge those duties has the support of my judgment and my affections, and I have felt under the most solemn of earthly obligations to obey and defend and support the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and to enforce the laws of the State against all who might offend against them. I need not say that the duty of obeying and defending the laws of the State has the support of my most earnest convictions—for the preservation of the just authority of the States is essential to the perpetuity and usefulness of the Government of the United States, and the maintenance of both is essential to that which is more precious than either—the liberties of the people.

The Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Illinois alike admit of amendment and alteration; that of the United States in one of its modes, by the action of three-fourths of the States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois by the consent of its people; but neither the one nor the other, nor the powers created, or the restrictions imposed, by either, can be enlarged, expanded, or restricted, or limited, by mere construction. I do not believe that the civil war or its results altered or changed the Constitution of the United States, or that the war or its results enlarged or expanded the powers of the Federal Government, or contracted or diminished the powers of the States; nor did the war, either in its origin, or history, or its results, prove that, according to the just theory of the Government, the Federal and State systems are rivals for power, or that their powers, when rightly understood and wisely exercised, can be brought into collision. On the contrary, they are mere agencies and trustees of the people, who have assigned to the federal system certain well-defined duties, reserving to themselves, in express terms, all other powers of government; and then, that the essential rights of the citizens might be made secure, the people of the States have, in their Constitutions, declared that there are powers that no authority shall exercise, and that they possess rights that no Government shall evade. I have at all times felt the deepest solicitude for the maintenance of the rights reserved to the States and the people for the reasons, alone, that they are the rights that are in the greatest danger of invasion; and while I have been watchful to maintain the authority of the States and the rights of the people when threatened from any quarter, my apprehensions have been more alive to danger from the abuse of the powers of the Federal Government, and from the influences of powerful and corrupt combinations that have their centre at the seat of the Federal Government, and from that centre extend their baneful influences over the whole country.

It is a fact, attested by history, that all the great dangers and convulsions that have threatened the overthrow of the Republic, and the subversion of public liberty, have had their sources there. It was at Washington that disunion was conceived, and all the measures that made rebellion possible were organized in the Congress of the United States. It was from their seats that members of the two Houses of Congress from the Southern States aroused the fears and stimulated the hates of their constituents, until they became forgetful of the separate independent existence of the States, and the whole section was organized into an "United South."

Rebellion was not possible until all the Southern States were stripped of all independent authority, and ceased to be centres of patriotic resistance; and it is from Washington that influences now proceed that threaten the overthrow of the liberties of the people; and to these influences I have felt it to be my duty to interpose a steady resistance. I do not, as may be inferred, attribute unpatriotic purposes to any department of the Government of the United States, but I do declare my belief that, as the result of the new and dangerous views entertained by many in authority under that Government, from vicious and dangerous alterations which our political system has undergone from the ambition of some, the corruption of others, and by the combination of all these causes, the harmony of our systems, and the authority of the laws, and the purity of the Government, and the liberties of the people, are in danger.

My belief that these causes and dangers exist, has the support of many facts. The Congress of the United States is assuming to itself the entire domain of legislation, and to draw under its control every interest of the country, and to enlarge and extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, and to increase the mere discretionary powers of the President. There are few subjects that are not now claimed to be within the control of the Government of the United States, and with the support of the doctrine that the authority of the Federal Government over subjects within the scope of its powers is exclusive of that of the States, the day is not far distant when the right of the States to interfere in the control of the subjects of education, elections, the management of railways and telegraphs, and others of like importance, and their power to enforce justice in their Courts, will be denied or greatly abridged. But the whole force of this influence is not confined to mere direct assertion of the authority of Congress, but it extends to the support of the pretensions of persons who hold their offices at the will of a distant authority, to interfere with the people in the exercise of their most important rights. I need not refer to all the facts that exist to support this statement. For nearly two years the rivalries of political parties have disturbed the peace of the State of Louisiana. A faction, largely composed of and headed by Federal office-holders, has notoriously employed the troops of the United States, and vessels connected with the revenue service, and the patronage of the Custom House, the Post Office, and the Federal Courts, to defeat and counteract the efforts of their adversaries; and, more recently, a Judge of the United States, by an act of daring usurpation, has assumed the championship of the interests of one of the rival organizations that are contending for power in that unhappy State, and has, by a judicial order, without parallel in our history, on bills filed by persons claiming offices under the Constitution and laws of the State, disposed of and settled the great political questions that grow out of the disputed results of a State election, and he has, in fact, appointed the future Governor, and the persons who are to compose the Legislature of the State; and after having done so, then, by the use of the army of the United States, took possession of the public buildings and other property of the State; and none of these lawless usurpations and invasions of the laws and liberties of that State have been punished or rebuked. Acts like these may be perpetrated in the State of Illinois, and the consciousness of that fact has impressed upon me the necessity of resisting their influence, and demanding of all obedience to the Constitution and laws. It cannot be that the people of the State of Illinois are weary of the right to regulate and order their own domestic institutions in their own way, or that they so doubt their own respect for the Government of the United States, that they must enlarge its powers and subject themselves to the despotic agencies that are employed in many of the States of the Union. Illinois has always discharged all its duties to the common Union, and its people have everywhere shown themselves capable of comprehending and vindicating the central principle of American republicanism, "State Sovereignty, National Union."

JOHN M. PALMER.

STOKES.

Demeanor of the Condemned Man in Prison—What His Fellow Murderers Say About It.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The impression that Stokes will be executed is general among the prominent lawyers, some of whom say he may get a stay of proceedings, but cannot escape ultimately. Governor Dix in his message says: "It will be in vain to hope for a suppression of crime unless retribution is prompt and certain. Nobody expects any clemency from the new Governor in the case of Stokes or any other of the assassins in the Toombs. Stokes' demeanor in jail to-day was very quiet. He spent several hours with his clergyman. He will be restored to-morrow to his former well-furnished cell, the Sheriff having decided that his safe-keeping is not endangered there. The other murderers in the Toombs awaiting trial have expressed various opinions in regard to the sentence of Stokes. King received the news suddenly, and was somewhat shocked. Scannell has not said anything, with the exception of asking how Stokes stood it during the sentence. Foster, who has got a stay of proceedings, and is in the second tier of the prison, has felt very despondent since he heard of the conviction of Stokes. His appetite has been affected, and he seems stupefied. Sharkey said to another prisoner, "By gracious, he is gone, Stokes is." Simmons has behaved with a dogged and sullen obstinacy. Stokes holds no communication with the other prisoners, and prefers to keep to himself, and hardly ever utters a word except to the keeper or a reporter.

A Horrible Story.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The *Times* of to-morrow will contain the narrative of Mr. Saville, first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Head, who has just arrived from Rio. The vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonia in June last, and fourteen of the crew spent forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. They were compelled by starvation to devour the bodies of five of their companions, who died from privation and exposure.

No Compromise with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Governor Booth's proposition to the General Government to give the Modocs 3,000 acres of land, and not drive them on to the present reservation, has not been accepted. Senator Cole, in reply, says the Indians would claim the revocation of the order as a victory. Any new location will have to be made through the Superintendent for Oregon.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Report of the Illinois State Board of Commissioners.

Insufficiency of the Existing Laws—Bills Prepared to Remedy Defects.

The Railroad Cases in the McLean and Kankakee County Courts.

Inflexible Freight Tariffs—Statistics of Railroad Construction, Cost, Earnings, and Expenses.

The Inspection of Grain in Chicago.

Warehouse Frauds—The Cases of the Iowa Elevator and Munn & Scott.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, OFFICE OF RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1, 1872.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

We have stated in our last report, made to Your Excellency on the 1st of December, 1871, that we found our course beset with difficulties, arising from the fact that the laws under which we are to act lacked system and symmetry, and presented many obscurities of language and meaning, while the remedies provided for every violation of the laws were mostly confined to the person actually aggrieved, and, in so far as they indicated public prosecutions to be instituted by the Commissioners, were, with one or two exceptions, so indefinite—providing no particular penalty, and giving no clue in which way they could be prosecuted—as to prove practically, in many instances,

INSUFFICIENT.

Upon our inquiry, put to the Attorney General of the State (see report of 1871, page 65), as to how we should proceed, under the act creating the Commission, for a violation of any of the provisions of said act, that officer replied (see page 67) as follows:

In this connection, there arise several grave legal questions. All proceedings under the provisions of this act to which my attention has been called must be instituted really for the purpose of receiving certain penalties; and the kind of remedy to be sought, or the nature of the action, or the amount of the penalty, will not be presumed by the Court. In this regard, the act is so imperfect in many of its features and provisions, that I fear it must be amended before actions for its violation (except under Section 16) can be instituted and successfully prosecuted.

He says further (on page 68):

The offences named in said act were not misdemeanors at common law; therefore, they are not indictable and punishable, unless it be in the precise way and manner indicated or pointed out by the act creating the offence; and the act, in my judgment, fails to give any indication (except in Sec. 16) of the kind of action to be brought, and is, in this respect, very crude and imperfect.

In one instance only is a specified remedy provided, in Section 16 of the act, when railroad companies wilfully fail to furnish reports.

The exceptions heretofore alluded to,—that is to say, where the public remedy is unmistakable—are the provisions in the passenger fare act which provided for an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and judgment of forfeiture of charter if five judgments have been obtained by private persons in an action of debt; and a similar provision in the act forbidding discrimination in the charges for freight,—the latter act not requiring any previous convictions.

Finding this to be the condition of the law, we have, whenever complaints were made as to discrimination in freight-charges (and they were numerous), and as to overcharges for passengers, referred the persons so complaining to those provisions which gave them a certain and unmistakable remedy, offering them every assistance in our power, and giving them all the legal advice we deemed necessary. But, finding that the persons aggrieved preferred rather to submit than to engage in a contest with powerful companies, we resorted to the last and only remedy really left the public.

THE CASE IN THE M'LEAN COUNTY COURT.

The Commissioners, in order to enforce the act entitled "An act to prevent unjust discrimination and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freight on said roads," approved April 7, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, having received information of a violation of the first section of the said act by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, applied to the Circuit Court of McLean County for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against said Company for such violation. On the 5th day of December, 1871, pursuant to leave therefor granted, such information was filed in said Court, setting forth that said Company had repeatedly transported lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, and charged therefor the sum of $5.65 per M. feet as toll and compensation for such transportation; and that, during the same time, the said defendant transported like lumber from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance (126 miles) greater than from Chicago to Lexington, and charged for such transportation $5 per m feet, and no more. The lumber transported to Bloomington over the road passed through Lexington. The defendant impleaded, admitting the facts alleged in the information, and setting up divers acts of the Legislature by which it was incorporated, and insisted that it had the right to fix tolls for the transportation of property at its discretion, and that the act of April 7, 1871, is in violation of the contract made with it by the Legislature in its charter, and is, therefore, void under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States forbidding any State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. To this plea a general demurrer was interposed on behalf of the State, and the case came up for hearing on the demurrer at the May term of the Circuit Court of McLean County. The case thus presented was argued orally before said Court near the close of said term (early in July, 1872), and was taken under advisement by the Court. Late in August, 1872, the counsel for the Railroad Company applied to the counsel for the State for leave to file a printed argument in the case, which was assented to, and the argument filed, and an argument on behalf of the State in reply was also filed. The case thus presented was considered by the Hon. T. F. Tipton, Judge of said Court, and, on the 27th day of November, 1872, he rendered his judgment in favor of the State, and filed an opinion giving his reasons for the same.

A copy of the argument of the counsel for the Railroad Company, and also of the counsel for the State, and of the opinion of Judge Tipton, will be found in the report made to this Commission by the State's Attorney and counsel for the people in said case, to which you are respectfully referred, and which is hereto appended, marked "C." Upon this decision, a judgment of forfeiture of corporate franchises and ouster has been rendered, from which an appeal has been taken to the next January term of the Supreme Court of this State. The hearing of the case at that term will be pressed, and no delay that can be avoided will be allowed to intervene.

The experience of the Board confirms them in the opinion, expressed in their last annual report, of the importance of authority being vested in some suitable department of the Government

TO EMPLOY PROFESSIONAL AID

possessing the special and peculiar knowledge required for the proper prosecution of cases growing out of violations of the laws regulating railroads. They would, therefore, suggest that authority should be conferred upon this Board, with the approval of the Governor, to employ such counsel as they may think necessary to aid the State's Attorney in such prosecutions, and that suitable provision be made for the compensation of such counsel.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that, while it is made the official duty of the State's Attorneys to take charge originally of such prosecutions, no legal provision exists

FOR THEIR SUITABLE COMPENSATION.

It will be apparent that litigations involving such vast interests, and where, on the part of the railroads, immense capital is ready to resist the authority of the State, and to pursue the controversy by appeals through all the Courts, both of the State and the United States, unless provision is made by law for compensation of counsel to represent the interest of the State, and to pay the incidental expenses of such litigation, the Railroad Companies might succeed in defying the law, simply because no adequate provision is made for their prosecution. We, therefore, recommend that an appropriation of a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of such litigation should be made, which shall be paid out only with the approval of the Governor. An amount should be appropriated adequate to command the necessary professional ability to protect the vast interests of the people included in the questions under discussion. Thus far, the case specially reported upon has been prosecuted without any appropriation made therefor, and the only amount yet paid by the State is $500 paid to the original special counsel by Governor Palmer, out of the Contingent Fund, leaving all the incidental expenses of printing the arguments and opinions, and compensation to the State's Attorney, and also to the counsel, unprovided for.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioners recommend that the Legislature should pass a law providing for the temporary operation of all railroads whose charters may be forfeited, by Receivers or other officers, to be appointed by the Court rendering judgment of forfeiture, until such roads shall be reorganized. They also recommend that a law should be passed providing for the reorganization of all Railroad Companies whose charters may be forfeited.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Being informed, in May last, by some gentlemen residing at a railroad-centre, that they were willing to sue several Railroad Companies for overcharging for passenger fare, we at once gave them instructions how to proceed, and furnished them with certified copies of such records of our office as were supposed necessary as evidence. One of these cases, being against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was argued on a demurrer admitting all the allegations of the declaration, in the Circuit Court of Ford County, on the 11th of September last; was taken under advisement by the Court, to be held until the next term thereof, viz.: the third Monday in February next; so this important point has not been settled yet, even by the Circuit Court.

In many instances, we have successfully remedied complaints; and we are satisfied that, when the people become better acquainted with the laws on the subject of railroads and warehouses, and the control which the Commissioners can exercise over the Railroad Companies, even without resorting to law, the usefulness of such a Commission will become more apparent.

Having, for instance, received information that, on some of the roads, the law requiring the putting up of sign-boards at every railroad crossing of highways had been but partially observed, we at once gave notice to the Railroad Companies in question of such defect, and desired them to remedy it immediately; and our directions were generally promptly complied with. The instructions we gave to the County Surveyors to put the law in force as to the safety of crossings of highways also produced favorable results in many instances. Other defects, as to the necessity of bridges, &c., having been brought to the notice of the Commissioners, and examinations having been made, upon notice given such defects were remedied. We only mention these facts in order to show how, if the public would only apply to the Board, and furnish the requisite information, many inconveniences and evils could be remedied.

The following statement of fact and suggestion, contained in our last annual report, touching a vital part of the duties of the Commissioners, is of such importance as to justify again calling attention to it, viz.:

It is to be remarked that this State has more miles of railroad actually constructed than any other State in the Union, and that a personal and critical inspection on the part of this Board of all the roads, with a view to their condition in detail, as regards their construction, connected with the safety of the lives and property of the community, would be impossible, even if every member of the Board were supposed to have the requisite technical knowledge; and it may be necessary, if the law contemplated such critical examination, to authorize the Board to employ competent experts to make special inspection of the condition of any railroad when, in the judgment of the Board, the safety of the public requires it.

On the 15th of November, 1872, the Commissioners received a communication from a Committee of the Board of Trade of Chicago upon the subject of the

UNDERBILLING OF GRAIN

when shipped by rail, which covered a statement to the managers and officers of the railroad lines engaged in the transportation of grain, made by such Committee, and their responses thereto. A copy of this communication is herewith presented, marked "D." On the 30th of November, the Commissioners prepared a reply to said communication, a copy of which is also submitted. In this connection it may be stated, that not a single complaint has been made to the Commission against any Railroad Company for not complying with the law requiring the construction of track-scales, in certain cases the disregard of which is the chief cause of the underbilling complained of.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WAREHOUSEMEN.

As stated in our last report, all the warehouses of "Class A" having refused to take out licenses, we instructed the State's Attorney of the County of Cook, as early as September, 1871, to commence proceedings under the Warehouse act against the delinquent warehousemen. Charles H. Reed, Esq., pursuant to our instruction, promptly commenced an action to test the [validity] of the law; but, owing to the great fire, [of October] 8, 1871, and the total destruction of all the papers of legal file, and the consequent interruption [of] business, as also the delay produced by the counsel for defendants, the case failed of [coming] to a final hearing until the 6th of July, 1872, and a verdict of "Guilty," and a fine resulted in a [fine of] $100 was assessed. The parties defendant [have] taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of this State; the case has been heard at Ottawa, at the September term; but no decision has yet been announced.

Under the advice of the Attorney General (page 66 of former report), we did not deem it advisable to commence suit against warehousemen for charging more than the legal rate for storage, before the 1st of January of this year. But, at that time, we instructed the State's Attorney of Cook County to commence such proceedings. He, as well as the Commission, had strong doubts of success, owing to the vagueness of the law in that respect; but, being desirous of testing the validity of the law, an information was filed on behalf of the State. But the Circuit Court, in July last, decided that there was no public remedy, the law having fixed no penalty.

As we indicated in our last report, the Chairman of the Board, in order to strip the laws of all obscurities, and to make them more efficient,

ELABORATED TWO BILLS,—

and consolidating and digesting all laws heretofore passed as to railroads, and another doing the same thing as to the Warehouse laws,—to be adopted in lieu of the six different laws now in existence bearing on those subjects. Some few essential alterations were proposed in those bills, which had been suggested by our experience, or by that of the Chief Inspector of Grain, more fully developed by him in his report, which formed part of our regular report. In regard to the remedial part of those laws, the said bills, while retaining the private remedies to persons aggrieved, provided expressly for penal actions in behalf of the State, and also for the prompt, cheap, and effective remedy of criminal prosecution for any violation of any of the provisions of the law, by indictment, prescribing the process to be pursued in such prosecution as to service, judgment, &c., leaving also the remedy of forfeiture of charters in cases concerning railroads as a last resort.

These two bills (House bills Nos. 712 and 713) were introduced in the House of Representatives on the 10th of January last, and at once referred to the proper Committees. They were discussed by the Chairman of the Commission with some of the most active members of the Committee. But the immense amount of business before the House remaining over from the first part of the session, and the anxiety to bring the very long session to a close, prevented those bills from being reported to the House by the Committee, and so they failed to become laws. The Commission had also carefully prepared a bill embodying all railroad police laws in force in this State, and scattered through several volumes of our statutes, adding thereto others which we found in the railroad legislation of some of our sister-States, and which are considered practicable here. This bill was presented (early in January) to the Railroad Committee of the Senate. That Committee considered it (leaving out, however, what we considered the most efficient part of it,—that is, providing for indictments in every instance of a violation of any police law), and reported it to the Senate, where it passed. The Commissioners, as far as they could with propriety, used every possible effort to have it also passed in the House; but it had reached there so late that, notwithstanding the interest which the Committee of the House displayed to procure its passage, it finally failed. We respectfully submit these bills for the consideration of the Legislature, copies of which are hereto appended, marked "G."

SENATOR VAUGH'S BILL.

Senator Vaugh, of Knox, presented a bill to establish maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freights, which was referred to the proper Committee, but failed to pass the Senate. That bill was prepared on a plan of a statutory tariff, and showed extensive labor in its preparation. The main objections to the bill are set forth in a report of this Commission made to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, which Committee had referred said bill to the Commission for its opinion, and which report is annexed hereto, marked "F."

INFLEXIBLE FREIGHT TARIFFS.

In this connection, we call attention to the opinion expressed by the Board in the last annual report:

As far as freight tariffs are concerned, it is laid down by competent authorities that to fix general tariffs inflexible for a period of years, which must be the case if they are fixed by the Legislature with no provision for modification except by legislative action, seems to be wholly impracticable. Where it has been attempted, it has always failed, never being properly complied with. What is reasonable for one road is not for another, and would destroy the latter. What might be reasonable in one season might be very burdensome at another. Peace or war, famine or plenty, the state of the domestic or foreign markets, would exercise vast influence upon the proper adjustments of such tariffs.

Reasonable maximum rates, inflexible, say, for two years, and high enough to avoid such fluctuating but certain and controlling conditions, would possess no complete and satisfactory force to govern the charges of Railroad Companies, whose tariffs would, most of the time, be voluntarily made for within the limits thus established.

On the Continent of Europe, this matter is looked upon not as a Judicial or Legislative, but an Administrative function. The Finance or Commercial Ministerial Department of the State is intrusted with it. It is exercised by trained Government officials of the highest class, in conference with deputations from the Boards of Trade and the Railroad Companies. It is liable to be modified, as circumstances demand.

Satisfactory as this mode may be,—and it is represented as working well,—it would be difficult to introduce it here, for reasons which will readily suggest themselves without being specially pointed out.

Nevertheless, the facts stated show the probable impracticability of establishing an inflexible rate for freight transportation, and point to the necessity of providing for modifications from time to time, as the circumstances of the country and of the railroads may demand. The discretion may be vested in such persons as the wisdom of the Legislature shall see fit to confide in, and it must be controlled, if deemed expedient, within limits, and exercised in methods, to be established by law.

APPROPRIATION FOR ADDITIONAL COUNSEL.

In accordance with the recommendation in your annual message to the last Legislature, that an appropriation should be made for a reasonable sum of money to be expended in procuring additional counsel in all cases of the State *vs.* Railroad Companies and Warehousemen, and to cover necessary costs, the Chairman prepared a bill to that effect, permitting the Commission, under the direction and control of the Governor, to employ counsel, and to pay expenses and costs, in order to secure efficient and certain prosecution for violation of the laws. Said bill made an appropriation of $20,000 for that purpose; but it was not acted upon by the Committee to which it was referred.

INSPECTION FEES.

Upon a critical examination of the finances of the Inspection Department, the Board very early materially reduced the inspection fees, recognizing the spirit of the law, that only so much should be charged upon the people for the services of the servants of the State as should support an economical administration of this department.

The inspection fees fixed by the Chicago Board of Trade, and first adopted, were as follows:

For In-Inspection—Thirty cents per car-load; fifty cents per M. bushels from canal-boats; one-quarter cent per bushel from bags.

For Out-Inspection—Fifty cents per M. bushels to vessels; forty cents per car-load; ten cents per wagon-load.

But, on and after March 1, 1872, the Board have established the following fees:

For In-Inspection—Twenty-five cents per car-load; fifty cents per M. bushels from canal-boats; one-quarter cent per bushel from bags.

For Out-Inspection—Forty cents per M. bushels to vessels; thirty cents per car-load to cars; ten cents per wagon-load to teams.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

The 7th day of August, 1872, ended the first year of the management by the State authorities of the inspection and registration of grain in Chicago.

The following comparative statement of the amount of grain inspected into and out of store, and the cost of the same, for the years 1868 and 1870, and the year ending the 7th of August, 1872, speaks for the success of the last year:

	Bushels inspected into store	Bushels inspected from store	Total inspected	Cost of inspection.
1868	44,544,420	41,025,884	85,570,304	$42,053.64
1869	42,914,360	36,281,791	79,196,151	47,370.56
1870	42,792,070	27,517,934	70,310,004	40,293.85
Year ending Aug. 7,* 1872	67,776,252	54,487,011	122,249,263	45,832.11

* The amount from Aug. 1 to 7, 1872, is estimated.

This table does not include the cost of registration.

For more complete information in detail of the operations in those departments, and recommendations, your attention is called to the report of W. F. Tompkins, Esq., Chief Inspector, hereto appended, marked "A, 1 and 2;" also the report of T. Clary, Registrar, marked "B."

WAREHOUSE FRAUDS.

We had every reason to believe—and such was the opinion of many business men of high standing—that the system of inspection and registration, enacted by the laws of the last Legislature, would prove effectual to secure the public against frauds which might be committed by warehousemen. A severe penalty—confinement in the Penitentiary—for issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts, or removing grain from store without the return and cancellation of any and all outstanding receipts that may have been issued to represent such grain, was provided by these laws. Yet ... the fear of this condign punishment ... prevent the commission of the offence ... disclosed the burning of the Iowa Elevator ... large shipments of it, from that establishment, the receipts therefor had been made without ... been cancelled. It is believed by this Board ... housemen fully conformed to the law ... respects, such a fraud could not have been perpetrated. The most vigilant officer cannot prevent crimes committed in secret, nor can a law do more than threaten punishment for a crime committed. Upon consultation with business men and members of the Board of Trade, the Commissioners,—two of whom immediately repaired to Chicago, where information was given of the fraudulent practice,—at their session in September, 1872, made a rule by which warehousemen must produce to the Registrar the cancelled receipts, so that the amount shipped out could be properly checked on the Registrar's books, which show the amount of grain inspected in from the reports of the Inspector. It is thought that this mode of proceeding will prevent receipts being retained uncancelled when the grain they represent has been shipped out of the warehouses.

The Commissioners took immediate steps to punish the person alleged to have been guilty, had evidence collected, and the case was brought before the Grand Jury of Cook County at the September term by Charles H. Reed, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney. The result of the proceedings will appear from the correspondence with that gentleman, which is annexed to this report, marked "E."

The Grand Jury ignored the bill, and instructions were given to renew the complaint before another Grand Jury, since which time an indictment has been found.

ALLEGED INCORRECT INSPECTION.

In connection with this, we would also state that, about the same time, charges had been made that the inspection, in some instances, had not been correct, and that grain had been graded higher than it should have been. When there is such an immense amount to be inspected at all hours of the day, and even sometimes by night, by a large corps of inspectors, it would be but natural that now and then an error should be committed, quite unintentionally. But thus far the Commission have never had the least complaint, and members of the Board of Trade, when those charges were circulated, made a careful examination of the warehouses as to the grading of grain, and found not one instance where it had been incorrectly graded. This speaks indeed very highly for the inspection service.

THE MUNN & SCOTT CASE.

We must not omit to state that, as a further precautionary measure, and to restore public confidence with reference to the amount of grain actually in store, the Commission ordered a careful measurement of all the grain in the bins of the Chicago elevators, so as to determine whether receipts issued for grain remaining in store, that were uncancelled, represented a greater quantity than the warehouses actually contained. At the time the Commission ordered the measurement of the grain in the warehouses in Chicago, above spoken of, they were waited upon by one of the firm of Munn & Scott, who stated that their grain was scattered in partly-filled warehouses, and that the firm was very desirous to have their grain in store accurately measured; that they would immediately proceed to collect the grain in as few bins as would be sufficient to hold it, so that the quantity could be more readily and accurately ascertained; and that that firm would do everything in their power to facilitate the Commissioners in the work of measuring the grain in the warehouses.

This proposition was assented to by the Commission as reasonable, and, under the circumstances, one that could not properly be denied to men of their standing at that time. It has since been ascertained that Munn & Scott made use of the time thus obtained to place false bottoms in their bins, so that they were measured as full according to their appearance, when, in fact, large portions of the lower parts of the bins were empty. By this means, Munn & Scott succeeded in imposing upon the Inspectors, and obtaining a false certificate of the quantity of grain in their warehouses.

It is due to Mr. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector, and his assistants, to say that this Board consider that they fully and properly discharged their duty in making the measurement, and that they are not blameworthy for not having suspected that a firm which had for so long a time occupied a high position in commercial circles in Chicago had perpetrated a fraud so novel and ingenious as almost to defy detection. The subject-matter of the fraud has since been investigated by the Chicago Board of Trade, and that able and experienced body of business men have been able to arrive at no certain conclusion as to the particular method by which Munn & Scott delivered the grain which was afterwards found to be wanting. That Board says it was done either by delivering grain without cancelling the warehouse receipts representing it, and returned to them for cancellation, as the law requires to be done, or by disposing of grain represented by their warehouse receipts held by third parties, and that were never returned for the delivery of the grain.

The Board has called attention to this fraud as a striking illustration of the difficulty of wholly preventing unscrupulous and ingenious men from perpetrating such wrongs in connection with the vast trade transacted at Chicago.

UNIFORMITY IN RAILROAD REPORTS.

We would also report that, in order to produce desirable uniformity in the annual reports of Railroad Companies to the Board, and that the statistics received therein should be presented in an intelligible shape, the Commissioners caused a blank form of report to be prepared, which embraces all the questions contained in the law establishing this Board, and also such additional questions as the Commissioners in their discretion framed (as, for instance, concerning railroad accidents), which they were authorized to do by Section 7 of said act. These blank forms were sent out to the Railroad Companies on the 12th and 13th of July last, and have been returned, containing their annual reports for the year ending the 30th of June, 1872, and have already been found by us to be of great value.

Notwithstanding the preparation of the form of report to be made by the Companies, when the reports came to the hand of the Commissioners, many of them were found to be so imperfect as to be of little of no value for the purpose intended. It was necessary, therefore, to return such imperfect reports, in many instances, several times to the Companies from which they had been received, and to point out such imperfections, and request their amendment. This work alone involved an elaborate and laborious correspondence.

It is but just (with a few exceptions), to the Railroad Companies to say, that the imperfections in their reports resulted from several causes, partly that the system of reports inaugurated was new, and called for information not heretofore mentioned in the annual reports made by the officers of those Companies to their stockholders, and also, in part, from the fact that the date selected for the close of the year to be reported on differed, in most instances, from the date heretofore selected by the Companies for the close of their respective fiscal years. A steady continuance in the use of the system thus adopted will cause the making of such reports by the Railroad Companies hereafter to be greatly facilitated, and their accuracy more to be relied upon; and, at the same time, the labor of the Commission in analyzing and tabulating the information contained in those reports, for the use of the Government, will be very much reduced. Though the Commissioners have made constant effort to obtain all the reports of railroads in due time, so that their annual report might be prepared and submitted on the 1st day of December,—the time fixed by law,—no less than seven Companies had on that day failed to respond at all, and some, whose reports had been returned for correction, had also failed to furnish such corrected reports. The Commissioners have, therefore, been compelled to delay the completion of their report until after the 1st day of December, so as to be able to furnish the full information contemplated by the law.

Many omissions and defects exist, resulting from the causes above stated; but, as an aggregate information, the report is believed to represent the condition of the railroad interest of the State with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and which will improve year by year as the Railroad Companies and the Commissioners become more familiar with the requirements and purposes of the law.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS

during the past year has been characterized by a vigor and activity similar to that which accomplished so much the preceding year. Since the last report of the Railroad Companies, 1,709.68 miles of railroads have been brought into use, giving a grand total of 6,258.80 miles in actual operation on the 1st day of July, 1872, and 1,587.30 in process of construction.

THE AVERAGE COST

of the completed and classified railroads in the State, as exhibited by the reports of the various Railroad Companies, the mileage being 5,331.41 miles, is about $42,264.48 per mile, making the aggregate represented cost of those roads $225,329,271.31.

The fact that our roads show such great cost cannot, as a rule, be traced to natural obstacles and difficulties of construction presented by the materials encountered, or by the contour of the surface of the State. On the contrary, the topography of the country is especially adapted to the building of railroads at a moderate cost. It may be safely assumed that, during the past twenty years, the average cash cost of constructing the railroads of the State, including their equipments, has not exceeded $25,000 per mile. The difference between this and the cost they represent has arisen in various ways, such as fictitious stock, sacrifices made in sale of securities, and other losses growing out of bad management, and unavoidable delays [in the w]ork of construction. ... nevertheless true it may have occur[red, our] railroads are expected by the holders of the securities and stock to obtain net earnings sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and also dividends on all classes of stock, in addition to improving and adding to the capacity of the lines as rapidly as the growth of the country tributary to them demands.

This unfortunate excess in the cost of the roads of the State, as shown, should at least excite earnest and effective action to prevent any increase to the burdens of the public of a similar nature, done by other methods (especially if there be no retroactive relief).

It may be that a law to protect the public welfare, prohibiting any road from accumulating or representing greater than a given value per mile, except under specified conditions, would meet the possibility of fiction escaping in under other forms, fictitious in all but the tithes demanded from the people. We called attention to these evils in our first annual report, and the importance of the subject seems to justify its renewed mention.

THE TOTAL CAPITAL STOCK

of the railroad companies of the State properly chargeable to, embraced and represented by, their lines and property within the limits of the State:

Preferred stock	$8,155,199.68
Common stock	131,970,864.60
Bonded debt	111,456,325.97
Floating debt	3,330,173.20
Total capital represented	$254,912,563.45

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The gross earnings of the completed and classified railroads are as follows:

From freight	$30,074,594.42
From passengers	10,155,164.05
From mails, express, and miscellaneous	2,997,669.57
Total	$43,227,428.04

The average proportion of the expenses for maintenance and operating, to be deducted from gross earnings, is 65.60 per cent.

The average gross earnings per mile per annum were $8,108.06.

The average net earnings per mile were $2,789.18.

LAND NEAR RAILROADS.

With a view of presenting, in a comprehensive and also detailed form, the railroad facilities of the State, with reference to the agricultural and general interests, the Commissioners caused a table to be prepared, exhibiting the amount of land in each county of the State lying within 5 miles of a railroad; also, the amount lying between 5 and 10 miles, between 10 and 15 miles, and between 15 and 20 miles and over. This interesting table will be found in the appendix, marked "H." It shows, with sufficient accuracy for the purpose intended, that 73 per cent of all the land in the State lies within 5 miles of the railroads in actual operation; 21½ per cent between 5 and 10 miles; 4 per cent between 10 and 15 miles, and 1½ per cent between 15 and 20 miles and over.

To such advantages add those which are presented by the lake, navigable rivers, canals, and slack-water navigation of the State (also the railroads adjoining its border, not included in the estimate), and it may be fairly presumed that no other State in the Union possesses equal facilities for the transportation of persons and property, so uniformly distributed through its territory.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS KOERNER,
RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR.,
DAVID S. HAMMOND.

Additional Report.

Since the annual report of the Commissioners was prepared, a decision was made by the Hon. Judge Wood, of the Kankakee Circuit Court, bearing upon an important question arising under the late railroad legislation of our State, which the undersigned Commissioners deem of

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE German National Bank OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the close of business, Dec. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,252,356.88
Overdrafts		3,300.73
United States Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		44,205.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$98,284.00	
Due from National Banks	29,909.78	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	42,106.03	170,299.81
Real Estate	5,800.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,500.00	8,300.00
Current Expenses		10,611.28
Checks & Cash Items (including Stamps)	4,526.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	52,251.13	
Bills of National Banks	15,525.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,276.18	
Specie, viz: Gold Coin	10,000.00	
Legal Tender Notes	302,900.00	386,478.31
		$2,391,554.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus		75,000.00
Exchange	3,210.07	
Interest	69,696.65	
Profit and Loss	5,665.53	78,572.25
Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Dividends unpaid		150.00
Individual Deposits	1,003,238.45	
Certified Checks	18,413.08	
Due to National Banks	41,753.28	
Due to Banks and Bankers	148,489.77	1,211,894.58
Notes and Bills rediscounted		75,937.23
		$2,391,554.06

I, Herman Schaffner, Cashier of The German National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[Signed] HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1873.
RUDOLPH E. SCHULTZ, Notary Public.
[SEAL.]

Correct—Attest: HENRY GREENEBAUM, JOHN HERTING, HENRY LEOPOLD, Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE Third National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At close of business, Dec. 27, 1872

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,793,396.72
Overdrafts		12,886.43
United States Bonds to secure circulation		667,000.00
Other Bonds and Stocks (cost)		56,166.67
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$200,757.02	
Due from Other National Banks	89,367.42	
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	27,403.80	317,528.24
Furniture and Fixtures		6,000.00
Current Expenses	23,317.88	
Taxes	18,154.62	41,472.50
Cash Items (including Stamps)		8,645.39
Exchanges for Clearing House	210,687.71	
Bills of other National Banks	31,164.00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	3,779.26	
Specie	1,363.75	
Legal Tender Notes	564,246.00	
Three per cent certificates	25,000.00	836,9[illegible].72
		[illegible]0,838.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Discount	94,89[illegible]	
[illegible]	9,305.73	
Loss	35,243.88	139,454.12
Dividends unpaid		295.00
Circulation outstanding		586,500.00
Individual Deposits	1,906,680.10	
Certified Checks	15,318.44	
Due to National Banks	598,755.40	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	368,365.65	2,889,119.59
Notes and bills rediscounted		175,000.00
		$4,739,838.71

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss:
I, Lucius V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1873.
MACK. S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. IRVING PEARCE, W. F. ALLEN, NATHAN MEARS.

Report of the Condition OF THE Cook County National Bank, AT CHICAGO, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

At close of business December 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$737,583.57
Overdrafts		5,299.28
United States Bonds to secure circula'n		351,000.00
United States Bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		41,557.93
Due from National Banks		20,798.11
Due from State Banks and Bankers		65,861.[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures		4,680.[illegible]
Current Expenses		16,208.46
Premiums		54,672.[illegible]
Cash Items (including stamps)		7,005.[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House		48,131.89
Bills of National Banks		25,375.52
Fractional Currency		1,135.00
Gold coin		5,320.00
Legal Tender Notes		250,000.00
		$1,748,164.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		5,000.00
Exchange	$1,548.53	
Interest	44,744.09	
Profit and Loss	334.03	46,626.65
National Bank Circulation outstanding		315,000.00
Dividends unpaid		25.43
Individual Deposits	417,506.22	
Certified Checks	6,302.05	
U. S. Deposits	75,997.85	
Due to National Banks	195,158.91	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	185,557.30	890,612.33
		$1,748,164.46

Notes and bills re-discounted ... $111,000.00

I, D. D. Spencer, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. D. SPENCER, President.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1873.
D. R. HALE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: POTTER PALMER, S. S. DOBBINS, O. B. HOUGH, Directors.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The following is a summary of the condition of the National Banks of Chicago, compiled from their reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, to show their condition at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1872. The summary includes all the items in the published reports of the banks except "stocks and bonds on hand," which, in most instances, are understood to be only collaterals for the security of loans, and not the property of the banks.

The list includes two new banks, the "Home" and "Central," which now make their first report. The Scandinavian, which made its first and last report under the call for a report on Oct. 3, 1872, having failed, and being omitted, it makes the total number of National Banks in the city 21, or one more than a year ago. Except in the addition of two new ones, the order in which the names of the banks are arranged in the above table are the same in which they were arranged a little over one year ago, the banks then taking precedence of each other in accordance with the amounts of their deposits. The discrepancies from that order in the present instance show the change in the business of the banks in that respect.

In the column of percentages of cash means to deposits the term "cash means" includes the cash on hand, the exchanges for the Clearing House, and all amounts due from other banks and bankers.

The circulation and the bonds deposited to secure it are both left out of the calculation of percentages, as they offset each other:

Banks.	Loans, discounts, overdrafts.	Bonds deposited with U.S. Treasurer.	Cash and Clearing-House exchanges.	Due from Agents and Other Banks.	Premiums on bonds.	Office fixtures and real estate.	Expenses and taxes paid.	Deposits.	Capital and Surplus.	Undivided profits on hand.	Circulation outstanding.	Re-Discounts.	Percentage of Cash Means to Deposits Dec. 27, '72.
Union National Bank	$3,338,715	$668,800	$1,795,797	$567,261	$20,000	$107,648	$14,079	$4,312,823	$1,300,000	$97,475	$600,000	240,000	53.4
First National Bank	3,485,063	672,000	921,152	549,658	....	284,261	34,201	2,610,240	1,300,000	239,169	587,985	....	53.3
Third National Bank	2,808,795	607,000	844,885	317,129	....	6,000	41,472	2,889,119	900,000	129,454	535,000	175,000	50.5
Commercial National Bank	1,419,314	506,300	518,074	271,343	....	7,650	16,613	1,563,275	660,000	61,230	400,000	....	46.8
Merchants' National Bank	1,375,071	450,000	228,717	171,694	....	2,728	....	962,403	722,000	41,234	295,500	60,000	41.8
German National Bank	1,201,659	400,000	296,478	170,299	....	8,300	20,611	1,211,894	675,000	45,015	440,000	75,937	45.9
Manufacturers' National Bank	865,735	500,000	252,838	222,028	26,223	75,000	960	885,820	550,000	34,829	439,500	142,505	47.9
Northwestern National Bank	1,137,365	500,000	261,617	170,261	....	....	19,687	706,574	560,000	73,810	389,520	....	55.7
Fifth National Bank	935,995	400,000	341,252	248,331	....	44,425	15,481	767,590	560,000	[illegible]	448,300	115,000	63.4
Corn Exchange National Bank	903,277	500,000	414,738	284,435	....	....	....	1,028,774	560,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	68.1
Second National Bank	487,556	168,500	212,659	90,377	....	24,459	16,254	647,286	150,000	[illegible]	97,500	101,046	46.9
Mechanics' National Bank	820,664	151,000	264,305	165,851	....	24,000	16,438	905,677	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	108,476	47.8
City National Bank	656,425	250,000	183,473	187,339	....	119,000	3,094	704,495	350,000	113,240	323,900	....	51.4
Traders' National Bank	536,693	123,000	210,614	80,369	....	3,707	26,724	612,344	225,000	4,000	116,700	....	51.1
Cook County National Bank	743,689	451,000	267,607	140,216	54,572	4,680	16,203	880,612	565,000	91,499	315,900	....	54.4
National Bank of Illinois	557,008	200,000	185,645	123,930	23,077	4,600	17,073	719,646	265,000	45,620	180,000	111,000	43.8
Fourth National Bank	533,029	200,000	125,129	90,245	14,000	6,451	2,315	367,612	206,885	47,888	180,000	....	64.5
National Bank of Commerce	425,173	132,000	186,622	95,775	10,000	28,983	5,080	560,043	257,500	19,083	115,800	72,000	43.0
Union Stock Yards National Bank	229,375	100,000	29,352	178,333	....	1,472	5,229	316,581	120,000	3,353	88,000	....	68.7
Home National Bank	171,428	75,000	51,955	60,000	10,561	3,232	2,134	123,665	181,000	2,673	67,500	....	90.5
Central National Bank	119,576	100,000	43,130	73,624	10,560	3,635	3,031	90,823	200,000	3,097	90,000	....	138.0
Totals	$22,153,700	$7,313,600	$5,722,690	$4,112,737	$172,945	$730,983	$271,982	$22,089,932	$11,005,385	$1,313,686	$6,412,385	$1,130,704	Av. 47.0
Statement Oct. 3, 1872	24,635,870	7,262,300	6,785,823	4,122,980	165,673	703,714	223,464	27,138,065	10,631,865	981,068	6,517,354	468,605	
Statement June 10, 1872	25,471,375	7,252,600	9,139,628	5,462,140	201,000	742,410	383,981	30,342,992	10,187,865	1,226,517	6,047,779	473,883	
Statement April 19, 1872	[illegible]	6,700,000	8,533,524	4,803,439	233,509	683,389	249,480	27,466,633	9,942,885	976,689	6,131,394	164,439	

As compared with the aggregates of the statement for Oct. 3, 1872, the most noticeable features are the decrease of $3,798,133 in Deposits and of $2,062,133 in the aggregate amount of cash and Clearing-House checks on hand. The loans also, show a derease of $2,452,166, and the rediscounts an increase of $691,278. All these changes are the effects of the stringency that prevailed during the latter part of the year. Deposits were drawn down, making a decrease of cash on hand, obliging bankers to call in their loans, and to get more than the usual amount of paper taken from their customers rediscounted in New York. The banks, however, have done a very profitable business, as is shown by the aggregate of $1,318,698 of undivided profits on hand on Dec. 27, a good portion of which has since been paid out in dividends for the year ending Dec. 31. The aggregate increase of National Banking capital since Oct. 3 is $313,505.

The money market continues tight, one of the immediate causes being the deficiency in facilities for shipping hogs, cattle, and products to the East, which prevents shippers from realizing on what they have, as they could do by drawing on New York if they could ship. Deposits are now considerably larger than at the date of the bank statements summarized above, but the demands are almost as much in excess of the supply as they were then. Everybody expected easy money after Jan. 1, and put off their applications, until now they all come at once. In the open market good commercial paper sells at 1½ per cent per month. The supply of exchange is very small, and the demand for it continues unusually large. Bankers unable to supply the demand with bills drawn against shipments of products are shipping currency to New York to make exchange.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates for Government bonds and local stocks as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81, ex. int.	115⅜	116
5-20s of '62	112⅜	113⅛
5-20s of '64	113⅜	113⅜
5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113⅜	113⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅛	114⅜
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112⅜	113⅛
U. S. Currency 6s	....	111⅜
Cook County 7s	....	99⅜ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109⅛-110⅛
Gold Exchange	....	111⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅛	112
Land Warrants	....	....
160's Not War 1812	173	187
120's Not War 1812	130	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Jan. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Warren av, n e cor of Homan av, s f, 150x125 ft, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $7,800.

Orchard st, s of Centre st, e f, 22x131½ ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $675.

Morgan st, bet Monroe and Adams st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23, 1870; consideration, $1,875.

Wabash av, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

West Monroe st, bet Robey and Winchester sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

Van Horn st, n w cor of Oakley st, s f, 48⅔x125 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

North 74 ft of Lots 2 and 3, in Barron's n part of Block 25, in Brand's Addition, with Lot 9, in Block 4, in Hicklindale Addition, dated Aug. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Wallace st, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

DeKoven st, n e cor of Clinton st, Lot 14, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 30 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $5,750.

LaSalle st, bet Randolph st and Court place, e f, 22⅜x80 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 11, in Culver et al. Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $25,630.

Sumner st, se cor of Catherine st, w f, 24x127 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $1,450.

West Tyler st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, Lots 42 and 43, dated Aug. 10, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

Lots 30 and 31, in w ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Lincoln av, 295 ft s of Centre st, e f, 48x107 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

West Polk st, 153 2-10 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124⅔ ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Aldine st, e of Evanston road, n f, 250x166 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1872; consideration, $8,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 31, in Block 1, of Crocker's resubdivision in s e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Aug. 10, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lots 7 to 13, in Secrist's Subdivision, s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15, 1872; consideration, $3,100.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,505	4,218	6,358	4,206
Wheat, bu	47,620	18,360	5,657	392
Corn, bu	47,255	120,095	2,647	16,902
Oats, bu	21,670	28,238	6,300	12,250
Rye, bu	3,434	2,427	350	....
Barley, bu	9,800	6,150	5,220	750
Grass Seed, lbs	16,265	27,820	11,742	....
Flax Seed, lbs	....	20,700	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	1,700	23,370	16,531	22,505
Cured Meats, lbs	79,060	149,280	2561,344	1685,960
Beef, brls	35	65	75	11
Pork, brls	....	1,776	58	309
Lard, lbs	56,850	231,070	325,590	184,242
Tallow, lbs	50,269	76,120	67,320	....
Butter, lbs	52,603	40,570	3,108	13,700
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,003	3,608	1,013	1,078
Live Hogs, No.	33,169	21,544	1,666	2,982
Cattle, No.	2,177	1,925	662	484
Sheep, No.	2,089	1,558	....	400
Hides, lbs	107,610	125,840	168,654	83,580
Highwines, brls	324	90	700	220
Wool, lbs	69,720	4,120	....	2,950
Potatoes, bu	1,333	1,447	....	....
Lumber, m ft	235	582	233	454
Shingles, m	240	160	164	304
Lath, m	200	....	18	5
Salt, brls	150	....	470	2,085

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 6,235 bu wheat; 9,069 bu corn; 8,915 bu oats; 7,057 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 112 cars wheat; 222 cars corn; 35 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 398 cars, or 159,000 bu.

It is probable that one of the earliest acts of the new Board of Directors of our Board of Trade will be the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon our present systems of railroad transportation. If a local freight officer can make $45,000 to $50,000 per year, while the line over which he sends freights can scarcely pay a dividend of 5 per cent per annum, it would seem to be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the stockholders of the road should have a little more, and the gentlemanly officer, or agent, a little less; if the farmer cannot receive the benefit that would arise from lessening the cost of transportation. And, while the Committee is at work, it may inquire if any of these gentlemen, who [illegible] complimentary tickets for admission to the Board [illegible] buying and selling sessions, are in the habit of buying the regulations of [illegible] own account, contrary to [illegible]. The Board of Trade of the [illegible] really a vital interest in this matter apart from the sense of duty which it owes to the producing classes of the Northwest. Notwithstanding the high cost of everything that enters into the construction of a railroad, and the labor of hand and brain *necessary* to its operation, very respectable dividends could be paid, with a material reduction in freights, if the blood-sucking process were stopped; and not even a glut of freights would be a sufficient apology for extortionate charges.

There is little reason to doubt that the evil would soon be remedied if a full exposé of the situation were made by parties competent to investigate and to report. The statement of facts that would be brought to light could not fail to attract attention from the men whose capital is now being used for the enrichment of the officers of through freight lines, and who alone can VOTE to abolish them. Self-interest would spur to the conclusion.

A petition to Congress to deepen the Detroit River on the American side, near Gibraltar, was circulated on 'Change to-day. By dredging about 300 feet on the American side a clear channel will be secured. The usual route on the Canada side at Malden is obstructed by lime kilns, &c., which are a source of frequent trouble to vessels.

THE MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow to-day, but little being done except in wheat, which generally shares with provisions the honor of being the great attraction of the winter produce trade. The average of prices was about the same to-day as yesterday. there being scarcely enough of animation on the part of either buyers or sellers to effect an important movement in quotations. Receipts are not excessive, but shipments are light, and the consequence is a steady accumulation of stocks here, which is chiefly satisfactory to parties engaged in the business of storing produce. There was a quiet feeling in the grocery market. Orders were light, and mainly confined to staple goods. Prices were quoted a trifle easier for refined sugars, but otherwise values were unchanged. Coffees, spices, syrups, and teas were firmly held. The dry goods trade continues slack, without material variation in prices. All staple seasonable fabrics are strong; whatever of weakness the market may exhibit being confined to unseasonable goods. There was a fair amount of trading in the butter market, and former quotations were fully sustained for all grades save medium, which were somewhat neglected, and were easy. Bagging remains inactive. Cheese met with only a light demand, and the market was weak at the recent reduction. Hay was quiet and unchanged. In hides a liberal movement was witnessed and former rates were generally adhered to. Leather remains quiet and firm. Nothing new was reported in connection with the oil market. Only a moderate amount of trading was done at 24½@25c for carbon, at 73c for extra lard, at 88@93c for linseed, and at 70@72c for turpentine. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock are quiet. Metals are quite firm, owing to a firmness at the East. The iron trade is gradually improving, and the market is steady at present quotations. Business at the lumber yards is "picking up" a little, and the quoted prices are generally adhered to. There was a moderate inquiry for packers' descriptions of cooperage. A better demand for wool prevailed, and the finer grades were quoted firm. Broom corn was unchanged. Hops were firm at 40@45c, with very choice Western held at 50c. Seeds were quiet; timothy was firm, and clover dull at $5.00@5.10. Poultry was in moderate request. Game was selling at lower figures. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were moderately active, and advanced ½c when reported firmer at 93@93½c in New York. Sale was made early of 100 brls at 88c, and later of 200 brls at 88½c per gallon. The market closed at the outside.

Dressed hogs were in better request, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs under a rather active competition, though live hogs were reported lower. It was stated that several of the lots bought were taken for shipment to Milwaukee. The market closed firm, with buyers at $4.30 for heavy, and $4.40 for light. Sales were made of 120 head at $4.45; 240 at $4.40; 150 at $4.37½; and 563 at $4.30. Total, 1,073 head.

Provisions were much less active, and irregular. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged on cash lots, but easier for future. Lard was active, at a decline of 2½@5c per 100 lbs, part of which decline was achieved last evening. Meats were firm but quiet. There was a fair number of orders on the market for meats for March delivery, but at lower prices than holders would accept. Green hams were in good demand, and strong, there being almost none offering, except heavy weights; the packers have sold hams much faster than they have been able to make them, and some are a long way behind on their deliveries. Hogs were reported lower, which fact caused a falling off in the speculative demand for pork, and incited buyers to lower their figures where orders were not withdrawn altogether from the market. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.60@11.65; do seller February, $11.65@11.70; do seller March, $14.90@11.95; do seller April, $12.20; prime mess, $10.50@10.75; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.05@7.07½; do seller February, $7.15@7.20; do seller March, $7.37½@7.40; do seller April, $7.55@7.60. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8¾c, and green hams at 7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅜c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅝c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅝c for short ribs, and 5⅞@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7½c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork, seller March (last evening), at $12.00; 500 tcs lard at $7.07½; 750 tcs do at $7.06¼; 250 tcs do at $7.05; 500 tcs do seller February at $7.50; 750 tcs do seller March at $7.40; 250 tcs do at $7.37½; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller March, at 4c; 80,000 lbs green shoulders (light) at 3⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at $3.25; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller February, at 5⅜c; 40,000 lbs green do at 5c; 80 boxes long clear at 5⅝c; 1,400 boxes short clear (part seller February) at 6⅛c; 100 boxes do, seller March, at 6⅝c; 100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7½c; 90 brls pigs' tongues at $7.00.

Flour was in rather better demand, though the aggregate of sales was no larger than yesterday, owing to the fact of light offerings, while some dealers were asking an advance, which buyers were not generally willing to pay. Hence a greater proportion than usual of the sales were of small and broken lots. Sales were reported of 89 brls winter superfines at $5.00; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.75; 200 brls (Glory) at $6.50; 100 brls do (White Rose) at $6.40; 100 brls at $6.37½; 59 brls at $5.15; 400 brls on private terms; 100 brls rye (Beloit City) at $4.50; 50 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 1,498 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ ....
Bran	10.50@ ....

Wheat was moderately active, and steadier; averaging but a shade above the inside quotations of yesterday. The activity was principally due to a more comprehensive desire to sell than has been witnessed here for several days past, as numerous holders began to fear the effects of continual accumulations here this winter, and the ranks of the bears (short sellers) received several accessions. Our receipts have hitherto been kept down to a small point, either by bad weather or the horse disease in the country, or both combined; but the horse disease is about over, and the farmers are getting used to the weather by this time. Reports are received here daily that wheat is being sent forward in large quantities to the country stations, and it would appear to be simply a question of (not much) time when we shall have our fill of it. New York quoted tame on all but choice wheat; and closed easier, in the face of which our market rallied after 12 o'clock. Seller February opened at $1.22⅝, advanced to $1.23¼, declined to $1.22⅜, and closed at $1.23¼. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20⅝@1.21⅛, closing at the outside. Seller March sold at $1.24⅝@1.25⅝, closing at $1.25¼. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.25; No. 3 spring was dull and heavy, closing at $1.07; and rejected spring was quoted at 94@94½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21⅝; 9,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 13,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.21⅜; 39,800 bu do at $1.21; 5,000 bu at $1.20⅞; 15,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 7,400 bu do at $1.20½; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 8,400 bu do at $1.0[illegible]; 800 bu rejected spring at 94½c. Total, [illegible] yesterday, [illegible].

Corn was rather more active [illegible] options were [illegible] and ½c lower on cash [illegible]. Corn was quoted generally [illegible] New York [illegible] while our receipts were strong, but there was no demand for shipment, and speculators seem to be bothered to know what use to put it to if they should buy it. About the only buyers were those who had previously sold short, and even they hung back, as they expected to buy more cheaply in the future. Seller the month or cash sold at 30⅛@30⅜c, closing at the outside. Seller February sold at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at the inside. Seller March was nominal at 31⅝c. Seller May sold at 36@36⅛c, and seller June at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 33,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 49,200 bu do at 30⅛c; 4,000 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 86,200 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but steady at about the same quotations as yesterday, there being little offered and little wanted. New York was reported strong. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller February at 25@25⅛c; seller April at 26⅝c, and seller May at 29⅛c. All closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 9,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅜c; 1,800 bu do at 24⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 21c; 600 bu, by sample, at 27c, on track. Total, 14,000 bu.

Rye was quiet, but strong, with buyers at yesterday's price (66c) all through the session, and one or two car lots offered at 66½c, till near the close, when sales were made at 67c. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c; 2,400 bu do at 66⅜c, and 400 bu do at 66½c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was more active, but weak on No. 2, which declined ½c under rather liberal offerings. The market opened at 67c, and fell to 66c at the close. Seller February sold early at 67½c, but closed with sellers at 67c. No. 3 was a shade firmer, closing at 53c; and rejected closed at 42c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 67c; 5,000 bu do at 66½c; 7,400 bu do at 66c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 53½c; 800 bu do at 53c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42½c; 400 bu do at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 1,400 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 62c; 800 bu at 55c,—all on track. Total, 28,000 bu.

LATEST.

On the Open Board wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c lower. No. 2 was nominal at $1.20⅞@1.21 seller the month, and sold at $1.22⅝@1.22⅞ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn and other grain were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.77@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The better grades are in demand, and firm owing to scarcity. The bulk of the offerings consists of common red and crooked corn, which is very dull. Prices rule as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6⅛@7c ℘ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Nothing new was noted in the butter market. There was a fair movement, both on local and shipping account, and former quotations were firmly adhered to for all grades save perhaps medium. We quote: Good to choice roll, 13@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and firm. The demand for grain bags is exceedingly small, but dealers are not offering any concessions, the quoted prices being fully maintained. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BEANS—A fair demand exists. Choice hand-picked beans are scarce and firm at $2.25@2.50. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hilsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x24	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	25.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. Business continues quiet, as is usually the case at this season, and prices rule steady for most descriptions. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.25
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Quinces, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.00@ 2.25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Elgin	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	1.60@ 2.75
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	2.60@ 2.70
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Succotash, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	2.25
Lobster, 1 lb	
Oysters, 2 lb	
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—There was little or nothing doing in the market for this staple. Some orders were placed, but the severity of the weather prevented shipments. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Remains firm, with prices settled and uniform. There was more activity in the demand to-day than on the preceding days of the week. Prices range as follows: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair demand for pork barrels and tierces at former prices. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 per m; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℘ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℘ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℘ m. Sales include 100 pork barrels at $1.30; 500 tierces at $1.80; 2 cars do at $1.75.

EGGS—The market is liberally supplied, and there is a moderate inquiry at 27@29c for strictly fresh, and 19@22c for pickled. Sales include 1,700 doz fresh at 27c; 1,800 doz and 35 cases do at 28c; 500 doz pickled at 22c; 20 cases do at 20c; 300 doz at 19c.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate supply and demand at prices quoted below: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—The fish trade was again reported dull, and prices were without visible change, ruling firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, sealed, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in moderate request at the following quotations: Dates 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—There was a moderate demand for game, but shippers are not buying except at inside prices, as Eastern markets are unfavorable. Prices are lower, grouse having sold at $2.75@3.00, quail at 90c@$1.15, rabbits at 50@75c. We note sales of 40 doz prairie chickens at $3.00: 50 doz do at $2.75; 100 doz quail at $1.00; 40 doz do at $1.10; 25 doz do at 90c; 300 doz rabbits at 50c; 20 doz do at 60c; 20 doz do at 75c; 10 wild turkeys at 15c per lb; 5 venison carcasses at 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a light local inquiry for apples and cranberries at previous prices, [illegible] fruits were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; [illegible] at $7.50@[illegible]; lemons at $6.00@8.00; California pears at $3.75@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 ℘ keg. Sales include 175 brls choice apples at $4.00; 20 brls poor at $2.50.

GROCERIES—Unchanged. Sugars were a trifle easier, and prices [illegible] from this, the feeling seemed firm, but syrups and spices were strong, and most other Coffees in the list were held at the quotations. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23½c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@23½c; good do, 21½@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; do No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 12@12½c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The condition of the hay market was unchanged. The outward movement continues slack, owing to the scarcity of cars, and the local demand is still confined to supplying immediate wants. Wholesale dealers were paying the following prices,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market remains firm, under a continued active demand, at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; greencalf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was no particular change to make note of. Very choice Western hops are held by some at 50c, but we hear of no cash sales at this figure, although time sales have been made above it. New York parties have been soliciting orders for foreign hops, at 45@50c, but we cannot report any actual sales. We again quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; foreign, 45@50c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The offerings of choice grades are meagre, but strained honey is in ample supply, and meets with little inquiry. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12½@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a better and steadily increasing demand for iron and steel. Prices rule steady at the following ranges:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℘ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		13c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	℘ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	rates
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	℘ lb

LEATHER—This market was firm and prices for French calf and some lines of domestic stock were nominally higher. We make no change in our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The amount of business transacted is yet very light, but the demand is steadily improving. Prices are without variation, and rule as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℘ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in light demand at former prices. The Eastern markets for metals are reported firm, which produces a corresponding firmness in this market. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The trade continues very quiet. A discount of 12½c is allowed to the trade. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d, do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change. All articles in the list are quiet and steady at the prices quoted:

Manilla rope, ℘ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℘ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℘ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℘ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℘ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℘ bale	6.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℘ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ℘ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—A moderate business was done in this department at about former rates, the market ruling firm at the following prices: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naptha, 63c; gravity, 25c; do common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Under this head no new features were noted. Trading was on a limited scale, and quotations were unchanged:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	14.50@15.00
English orange mineral	[illegible]
Pittsburg orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	23.00
Scarlet Vermillion	4.00
Paris white	2.50
Whiting	[illegible]

POULTRY—There was a better demand for poultry, yesterday's prices being generally adhered to. Turkeys were quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $1.50@3.00; geese at $8.00@10.00. Sales include 3,800 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,900 lbs do at 12c; 500 lbs at 11c; 300 lbs at 10c; 60 doz good chickens at $3.00; 4 doz (fancy) at $4.25; 24 doz do at $2.50; 30 doz at $1.50@2.00; 3 doz choice geese at $10.00; 16 doz do at $8.00@9.00; 6 doz ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. The cold weather interrupts the trade. We quote car lots of choice at 70c, and store lots at 75@85c. Sales include 1 car at 70c on track; 200 bu from store at 80@85c.

SEEDS—There was little trading in timothy and clover, but other seeds were inactive and nominal. Timothy is firm. Good seed sold at $5.25, and prime is held at from 5@10c higher. Clover was dull at $5.00@5.10; mammoth quotable at $5.50@5.75; flax at $1.65@1.75. Sales were reported of 100 bags good timothy at $5.25; 7 bags clover at $5.10; 22 bags do, good, at $5.00.

SALT—The demand for salt is scarcely so active as it has been, but the supply is light, and prices have undergone no change. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at former prices. We continue to quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	8x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—Remain firm. A fair amount of trading was done at the following quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@[illegible]c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Dealers report the demand as small, but the light supply induced a firm feeling and the following prices were adhered to: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was an improved demand for wool. The market is firm, especially for the finer grades. The receipts are fair, but there is no accumulation of stock. It is thought that there is a good deal of wool yet in the interior, and advices are that producers and country dealers are more disposed to market their wool than heretofore. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@53c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,080	12,704	228
Tuesday	2,177	33,169	2,089
Wednesday	2,300	32,000	1,200
Total	5,557	77,873	3,517

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	829	1,645	....
Tuesday	662	[illegible]	....
Total	1,491	3,311	....

CATTLE—There was fair activity in the cattle trade to-day, and prices were firm for all grades. The tone of advices from the East was not particularly encouraging, but most points were reported more favorably than on the preceding days of the week, and shippers took hold with greater confidence. Local buyers and feeders also operated freely, and, under the increased demand, sellers are enabled to realize at a shade better prices, the advance as compared with last week averaging about an ⅛c. The offerings were of good quality. There were some scallawags, but the major portion consisted of fair to choice grades, for which the ruling prices were $4.50@5.75. The extreme range was $2.50@6.25, the inside quotation for poor cows and the outside for choice, smooth, well fatted steers. Stockers sold chiefly at $3.25@3.75, while the wants of the local trade were principally supplied at $3.00@4.00. The market closed firm, with only a few left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	fair steers	1,171	$4.62½
16	choice steers	1,321	6.06¼
51	choice steers	1,372	5.75
15	cows	1,058	3.00
15	cows	938	2.75
12	cows	1,017	3.00
12	cows	1,095	4.00
14	cows	956	3.25
13	cows	974	3.30
18	cows	911	3.75
26	stock steers	1,013	4.00
20	stock steers	800	3.62½
18	stock steers	873	3.62½
13	stock steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	Texan steers	1,169	4.15
58	Texan steers	1,002	3.75
32	good steers	1,290	5.40
14	choice steers	1,391	6.00
16	good steers	1,315	5.50
16	good steers	1,321	5.75
18	good steers	1,157	5.60
20	good steers	1,165	5.25
97	good steers	1,278	5.30
16	choice steers	1,346	6.00
48	choice steers	1,340	5.87½
17	good steers	1,110	5.12½
8	cows	1,093	4.00
17	cows	847	3.00
12	fair steers	1,255	4.50
13	stockers	800	3.50
29	medium steers	1,131	4.56¼
15	good steers	1,235	5.50
22	medium steers	1,246	4.75
66	Texas steers	1,129	4.00
17	medium steers	1,289	5.00
27	good steers	1,275	5.25
51	good steers	1,327	5.60
85	good steers	1,141	5.50
32	good steers	1,303	5.60
30	good steers	1,276	5.30
19	fair steers	1,171	4.62½
16	fair steers	1,259	5.12½

HOGS—The fresh receipts were about 32,000, swelling the supply for the week up to this evening to 77,873. The market opened weak and unsettled. Buyers seemed inclined to hold off for lower prices, and sellers, in view of the large supply, evinced a willingness to concede a little, and opening sales were effected at 5c decline from yesterday's rates, but as the day advanced the demand improved, and before the close prices had worked back to about yesterday's range, or to $3.65@3.90. Owing to the lack of adequate transportation facilities shippers were obliged to confine their purchases to a few car-loads each and the aggregate of their purchases reached barely 2,000. In addition to the first receipts, there were some 10,000 stale hogs, so that the number on sale fell little short of 42,000, but packers bought liberally, and, at the close, less than 15,000 remained in the pens unsold. The market closed steady and firm at $3.65@3.70 for common; at $3.75@3.80 for medium, and at $3.85@3.90 for good to choice. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	288	$3.75	134	340	$3.75	41	415	$3.80
49	301	3.75	74	360	3.85	55	344	3.75
216	317	3.80	115	312	[illegible]	49	253	3.75
78	324	3.80	241	284	3.75	102	338	3.75
51	305	3.75	63	254	3.75	381	279	3.75
279	230	3.85	43	340	3.70	53	307	3.75
45	332	3.75	50	[illegible]	3.70	59	263	3.70
45	349	3.80	54	[illegible]	3.80	49	320	3.75
48	351	3.75	105	[illegible]	3.80	51	316	3.75
103	358	3.75	[illegible]	282	3.85	54	297	3.70
33	201	3.80	[illegible]	282	3.72½	48	321	3.75
101	288	[illegible]	49	288	3.70	72	462	3.85
64	243	3.75	161	296	3.72½	54	262	3.85
53	340	[illegible]	94	343	3.75	66	214	3.75
60	260	[illegible]	54	261	3.65	102	302	3.77½
143	354	3.85	27	254	3.85	50	304	3.70
45	311	3.70	49	260	3.60	51	300	3.80
48	[illegible]	3.75	50	294	3.75	51	276	3.70
55	[illegible]	3.65	106	273	3.75	44	342	3.75
60	177	3.85	49	171	3.85	58	285	3.70
[illegible]	303	3.70	43	385	3.85	91	360	3.85
[illegible]	322	3.75	43	376	3.80	55	275	3.75
92	208	3.90	57	209	3.90	55	198	3.90
31	215	3.90	87	397	3.80	85	365	3.77½
51	348	3.75	50	315	3.75	180	369	3.80
62	191	3.85	48	388	3.80			

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market was without important change. Local and Eastern buyers were in attendance, and operating, and the combined demand fully equalled the supply. The range of prices was $3.25@5.50, though most of the sales were at $3.75@4.75. All sold, and the market closed firm.

Edmond About on Protection.

Edmond About has written a book on social economy, soon to be reprinted in this country, from which we quote a few characteristic passages:

"The French do not hate being protected; they are a people of a monarchical temperament. But they do not all interpret protection in the same way.

"'Protect me!' says the agriculturist. 'I have had a good grain-harvest; my neighbors, less fortunate, have barely doubled their seed. Before a month is over prices will rise, if the information in my newspaper be accurate. I hope to get 30 francs the hectolitre, and empty my granary under the best conditions in the world. I shall do this unless, through culpable weakness, the door is open to foreign grain! America threatens us, Egypt holds plenty suspended over our head like the sword of Damocles; Odessa, infamous Odessa, thinks to glut us with her produce. Help! Let the door be shut! Or, if you permit the importation of foreign grain, have the humanity to tax it heavily, in order that the cost of purchasing on the spot, the transport, and the import duty, should raise the price to thirty francs the hectolitre! If everything goes on as I should wish, I count upon proceeding to Switzerland, and bringing back four pairs of oxen.'

"'Protect me!' says the grazier. 'Shut the door upon foreign cattle, if you wish me to earn a livelihood. We are promised a rise in the price of meat, and I count upon it; but the admission of Italian, Swiss, German, Belgian, and English cattle would create plenty for everybody and be my ruin. Protect me by prohibiting or by taxing all the products which come into competition with me. Let grain enter, I do not grow any, and I like to buy bread cheaply. Permit the entry, free of duty, of the combustibles with which I warm myself, the glass out of which I drink, the furniture which I use, the stuffs with which I clothe myself, and all manufactured products in general. Oh, visible providence of citizens, arrange so that I shall not have any competition to fear as producer, but that in what I consume I may enjoy all the benefits of competition!'

"'Protect me!' says the manufacturer. 'Cause all the products which compete with mine to be seized at the frontier; or, if you suffer them to enter, load them with a duty which will render them unsalable. The interest of the country enjoins upon you to serve my personal interest. Do you not take pity upon the national industry doubly menaced by superior qualities and lower prices? My foreign comrades may reduce me to destitution by inundating France with good merchandise at cheap rates. As a citizen, I fear no one in Europe; as a manufacturer, I am afraid of everybody. The feeblest foreigner is stronger than I. Strive then that I may preserve the monopoly of my products; but be generous as regards all that which I buy but do not sell. Allow grain to enter, in order that my workmen, being fed for next to nothing, may be satisfied with low wages. Allow the raw materials I employ to enter, and the machines which assist my labor.'

"'Do nothing of the kind!' exclaims the machine-maker. 'If the foreigner should come and compete with me, there will be nothing for [illegible] products which resemble mine; content yourself with opening the door to the metals I use, and you will usefully protect the national industry as far as I am concerned.'

"'Hold, there!' replies the iron-master. 'If foreign iron be admitted, I must put out my furnaces. Leave me the monopoly of my industry; only allow me to import freely the minerals and combustibles which are my instruments of labor.'

"'No, a hundred times no!' reply the shareholders in mines and coalpits, and the proprietors of forests. 'Is our industry less worthy of protection than the others? Now we shall be ruined if foreigners are permitted to introduce plenty and low prices among us.'

"Deafened by such a concert, it is not surprising that statesmen should have been induced to tax all imported articles, or nearly all. Under a tutelary government which concentrated, so to speak, the people's initiative and responsibility in the Chief's hands, the Chief thought that he did well in according to each industry the kind of protection it desired. The mass of consumers, eaten up by all these privileges, did not know enough to put its fingers on the mischief, and, besides, it had no voice in the Council."

Married After Sixty Years of Courtship.

From the Winsted (Conn.) Herald.

A marriage ceremony occurred in the classic locality of Sunkapogue, East Lyme, on Thanksgiving Day, which merits notice. It was celebrated at the residence of Deacon George Griswold. The bridegroom was John Griswold Rogers, a youthful bachelor of 73 summers, who wooed and won his bride more than half a hundred years ago. The blushing bride was Eliza Denison Griswold, who is slightly past sweet 16—there having been several cold winters since then—at the present time she is of the mature age of 79. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. S. Hough, of the Congregational Church. Among the guests were two brothers of the bride, aged unitedly 131 years. Another brother, aged 77, was absent. Allen Rogers, of New London, aged 81, brother of the groom, was detained at home. It will be seen that the couple belong to a long-lived race, and they no doubt have many years of wedded bliss before them.

The bride has lived all her life in the house next the one in which the editor of this paper was born (and he is no spring chicken) and resided during the first four momentous years of his life, and among his earliest recollections is that of the low-hung, pointed, brass-mounted swallow-tail of this identical "luvyer" as it followed its wearer past "our house" to make the regular Sunday evening visit to this identical maid. Unless we are greatly in error, the father of the *Herald* editor, the late Rev. H. L. Vaill, being then pastor of the church in East Lyme, "published," this constant couple about the year 1832 or 1833, and the wedding was expected to take place immediately thereafter. And, so far as is known, there never was any misunderstanding or unpleasantness, or miff, or flare-up that can be assigned as the cause of the delay. They have always been considered "engaged," both by themselves and the neighbors, and during a visit to East Lyme not very long ago we were informed that this ancient beau still made his every-other-Sunday-evening call, and had hardly failed to do so a single fortnight for sixty years! Cautious and prudent pair! If all followed their example there would not be so much unhappiness resulting from hasty marriages.

An Awkward Mistake.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A young gentleman, whose name we are requested to withhold, came to this city from Henderson, Ky., a few days since, and returned to his home with a lovely, happy bride. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. W. C. Butler, of this city. After procuring the license and making all other necessary preparations, the young intended went to a bank on Main street and purchased a brand-new five-dollar gold-piece, which he slipped nervously, and no doubt thoughtlessly, into his pocket, and hastened to his nuptials.

The ceremony was duly performed, and the happy young husband, only too glad to make the usual present to the minister, thrust his hand into his pocket, and, drawing out what he supposed to be the gold piece, without looking at it placed it in the palm of the reverend gentleman, and then went on his way rejoicing, proceeding with his bride to his home in Henderson, as stated.

The day after the young man's arrival at home, having occasion to go to his pocket for the first time after leaving Louisville, his fingers came in contact with a piece of money the size of a nickel, and the young man gave it only the consideration of a stray nickel which he supposed he had dropped there in some moment of forgetfulness, such as is common with newly married people. But what was his surprise, even dismay, on taking the piece from his pocket a short while afterwards, and finding that the supposed nickel was nothing less than the five dollar gold piece intended for the preacher! and, worse than all, the truth suddenly flashed through his mind that he had given Mr. Butler a nickel as pay for performing the marriage ceremony for him.

He now understood the meaning of the half-amused, half-puzzled look which he had noticed for a moment in the minister's eye, and went straightway to make reparation. Accordingly, a day or two ago, the reverend gentleman received a note telling the whole story, and accompanied with the golden fee which was originally intended for him.

A British Husband's Vengeance.

A wealthy gentleman, living in Lancashire, England, becoming jealous of the attentions of a neighbor to his wife, resolved to wreak his vengeance upon him. While he was planning how to avenge himself, the wife and neighbor happened to go on the same train of cars to an adjacent town on the same day, and the husband, securing the services of a professional pugilist, awaited the return of the offender at a convenient point of observation near the railroad station. Just in the dusk of evening the neighbor returned, and so did the wife, and as they walked with the crowd from the station, the husband and the pugilist followed them. On coming to a convenient spot, the husband gave the signal and the pugilist rushed upon the neighbor and knocked him down. The wife gave a scream and fled, without knowing who had attacked her companion, but supposing the assailants to be robbers.

The pugilist then held the prostrate man while, as the evidence before the Court states, the husband "pounded him, choked him, and worried him with his teeth." The unfortunate man was subsequently found in a nearly dying condition, and taken home. A surgeon examined his wounds and pronounced them exceedingly dangerous, and perhaps fatal. His deposition was taken by a magistrate, and a warrant was issued the next morning for the arrest of his assailants. The husband was taken in custody and held to bail in the sum of £20,000—$100,000—but the pugilist could not be found. As the parties are wealthy and of high social connections, the affair has created a great sensation in Lancashire, and the trial is looked forward to with intense expectations.

Not a Success.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A miracle in the United Kingdom is a very rare occurrence; and in this respect, it must be confessed, we are far behind our Continental neighbors. Yet a really wonderful miracle took place a few days ago in Ireland, and one, moreover, which will bear comparison with some of the best authenticated miracles of modern times. On Tuesday in last week, according to the Dublin *Express*, about 2,000 people assembled in Rathdowney Square to witness a miracle which was to be performed by a man named Edward Dowling, who lives at Clonmeen, about three miles from Rathdowney. For a month past it was known that a miracle was to be wrought by Mr. Dowling in Rathdowney Square at noon on the 10th inst. That gentleman, it was stated, was to be taken up in the air; the town was to receive a shock, and many persons were to be converted. Dowling, who is a devout Roman Catholic, was in the chapel from a very early hour in the morning preparing for the miracle, and at the appointed time left for the Square, accompanied by a large assemblage of people; and here a slight hitch occurred in the proceedings—Mr. Dowling failed to make the anticipated ascent. After standing for an hour in the Square without "going up," he was considerately taken into a house by a friend. In all other respects, however, the miracle was a perfect success; two thousand people assembled to see it, and this fact alone entitles it to be noted as one of the most marvellous events of the day.

—The first election under the Local Option act of last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature took place in Clearfield County, on Friday, the 29th of December, with a majority of upwards of six hundred votes against liquor licenses.

—For a long time there have been rumors of gross frauds in the financial management of the great East River Bridge at Brooklyn. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and they now report such extravagance and collusion as will bring disrepute upon several men of high standing in political and financial circles. The reports are temporarily withheld to give some of the implicated parties an opportunity for explanation.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

Great Western Insurance Company—Important Decision.

The Kingsbury Estate—Checkered Career of a Mortgage.

Latest Respecting Winslow—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

An important decision was delivered by Judge Hopkins in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon. It was in the case of Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, against Telford Burnham—an action to recover the unpaid balance of Burnham's stock. He had paid 20 per cent, and an order of the Court directed that the other 80 per cent should be paid in. Burnham refused on the ground that he was not the original holder of the stock, it having never been legally transferred to him. The opinion of the Court was as follows:

This is a case of a good deal of importance, not only to this defendant, but to stockholders in companies generally. Stocks of corporations are bought and sold in the market to a very large extent, and this question interests the whole commercial world, that stockholders and buyers and sellers may know the relations between themselves. As I understand the law—I speak though with some diffidence—the question is one I would like to have more time to consider—as I understand the law, an assignment in the manner that this is executed is good between the parties. It authorizes the transferee to fill up the blank assignment so as to make it perfect as between those parties. I understand that that gives the holder of the stock an equitable title only to the stock—that that act does not create any legal relation of any privity between the Company and the transferee. It gives him the right to become a member of the Company in a legal, direct manner, provided he is accepted by the Company. Until he is accepted by the Company, the liability of the assignor still continues to the Company; so that, if the assignor of stock wants to relieve himself from future liability for assessments, he should do more than simply transfer the stock in the manner that this was transferred. He should see that it is transferred upon the books, so that somebody is accepted in his stead. that was not done in this case. Now, whatever the duty as between Mr. Burnham and Mr. Gunn, or Mr. Hale [previous owners of stock] or whatever the liability may be, it is unnecessary to determine. It may be that, if the Court should determine that Mr. Burnham was not liable,—if a case should be brought against Mr. Hale or Mr. Gunn, and they should be held liable,—that he would be liable over to them; but I do not think that is a question to be determined here. Now, take it a little further. The assignment of this stock was made to Mr. Burnham, in 1871, when the Company was responsible. There were no liabilities then that the Company could not meet. He did not communicate in any legal form and never requested to become a member of the Company. Nor did Mr. Hale or Mr. Gunn either request the Company to transfer the stock so as to relieve them from any liability. But this disaster [the great fire] overtook the Company, and it became insolvent. Now, can the Company, as it has become insolvent, select as between these two parties, either as creditor, or can the Assignee in bankruptcy? As far as the Company knew, when it became insolvent, Mr. Hale was the only party liable; but, by accident, afterwards this party was in the office—a certificate was seen in the office and an entry of the number of the certificate made upon the books of the Company. Now previous to this time, it being conceded that he was not legally liable, could they at that time elect him to charge this party with this liability? Or does his liability relate back to the time of the assignment, so as to make him a member? It seems to me that it does not; that this party is not liable to the Company for this assessment; that there is not a legal relation established between the Company and this defendant from which an implied promise proceeds. I think the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.

It appears that the valuable Kingsbury estate, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, was mortgaged by Julius J. B. Kingsbury, now deceased, and Simon B. Buckner to John A. Griswold, then of New York, and now of Newport, R. I., on or about the 1st of August, 1855, for a term of ten years, for the sum of $10,000, and that the trust deed was made to one James Clapp, who cannot now be found, and that although the money due on the mortgage has been paid, no legal release has been had, and the infant Kingsbury, through Anson Sperry, his guardian, now prays that the Master in Chancery be directed to make the necessary deed in default of the proper parties appearing. This mortgage seems to have had a checkered existence. It is described as held in trust by said Clapp, for a short period, for the mortgagee, Griswold. On the 1st of September, 1860, Griswold, by indorsement, transferred the bond for $10,000, secured by such mortgage, to Ambrose E. Burnside, including all interest in said trust deed; on the 26th of March following, Burnside, by a similar indorsement, transferred all his interest in the bond and trust deed to Thomas Swann, of Baltimore, and on the 1st of October, 1865, said John A. Griswold made a further assignment to said Swann, from whom said bond has been procured by Anson Sperry, the guardian of said Kingsbury, who is the sole owner of the property in question by descent and inheritance.

THE LATEST RESPECTING WINSLOW.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of the meteoric Winslow was filed yesterday. Its plain statement of facts is the most biting comment possible on the brilliant past of the absent banker. The petitioners, John Mattock, Edward G. Mason and Joseph O. Rutter, after affirming the usual formal grounds of proceeding, state their demand against the debtor as follows: Rent due from said Ferdinand S. Winslow to your petitioners to the amount of $5,166.66, for the use and occupation of the premises known as Central Hall, and rooms number 3 and 9 in the Central Hall building, situated at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, under and by virtue of a lease of said premises made by your petitioners to said Winslow." Petitioners further represent that Winslow committed an act of bankruptcy by being absent from the State, and remaining absent, with intent to defraud his creditors; by making, whilst insolvent, a transfer of property to the Scandinavian Bank, one of his creditors, with intent to give a preference to such creditor; and, being a banker, by stopping and not resuming payment of his commercial paper, namely, said Winslow's obligation, dated Chicago, Jan. 18, 1872, for the sum of $150, payable to the order of Julius Petersen, on demand, which was presented at the banking office of said Winslow for payment, on Dec. 13, 1872, but said office ever since remaining closed, payment on said obligation has been stopped. Edward T. Mason files an affidavit affirming that Winslow left the State about the 9th of July, 1872, professing to go to Europe on a business trip and to return in ninety days; that he has not returned, and that he is informed and believes said Winslow to have stated that he has become totally bankrupt and will never rerurn to this country; that said Winslow has taken a large amount of property with him, leaving behind him insufficient to pay his creditors; that said Winslow, by his authorized agent, on or about Oct. 24, 1872, conveyed to Wilson K. Nixon, in trust, to secure the payment of $100,000 to the Scandinavian National Bank a certain tract of land in Wrightwood, in the S. W. ¼ of Section 28, Township 40, 14, and other property (recorded in Book 124, page 507), with interest, to give a preference to said bank, it being one of his creditors, said Winslow then being insolvent.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Bankruptcy Court, David E. Bradley was ruled to pay the Fireman's Insurance Company $752, and 10 per cent interest from September, 1871, being the amount of a note held by the Company. Mortimer Neeley, of Galesburg, filed a petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The Court made an order that all persons interested show cause by the first Monday of February next why certain lands in the County of Macdonough, Ill., should not be sold, said lands having been given as security to consider a note given by Cummings & Chandler to the Company, Cummings & Chandler having petitioned for the sale by the Assignee of the said land, and the application of the proceeds towards the extinguishment of the debt on their note. The injunction v. Marder, Luce & Co., lately ordered in the matter of George R. Stearns, was yesterday dissolved. In the matter of Michael W. Phalen, a note of one Mooney was ordered to be sold for $100.

A DISGRACED ENGLISHMAN.

According to the melancholy story of the wife, William H. Thompson, an Englishman, left her and family unprovided for at home, and emigrated to the United States. Not hearing from him, she was furnished with funds by her friends to emigrate. She found him prosperous, and employing a number of men, in this city, in the carpentry and stair-building business. He placed her to board in the house of one George Bryant, No. 802 Washington avenue, and thereupon commenced ill-treating her, his bad treatment culminating in his beating the children, and giving their mother a black eye. They had to seek other quarters in October, since which time she has been supporting herself by doing washing for families. Thompson is charged with amusing himself at

children to take charge of, she prays alimony as well as divorce.

SUIT ON RAILROAD BONDS.

The Supervisors of Putnam County yesterday demurred to the payment of interest on coupons of $90,000 railroad bonds, in the suit Noble v. Putnam County Board of Supervisors, before Judge Blodgett. The people voted these bonds in 1870 to the Kankakee & Illinois Railroad Company, which afterwards merged into the Indiana Railroad Company, and payment of interest, although it had once been made, was now resisted on the ground of the consolidation not being lawful; that the first Company ceasing to exist by being merged in the other, the obligations of the county as to the bonds also ceased, and that the county was not authorized to issue coupon bonds. The holder of the bonds, Mr. Nugent, is a gentleman living in Philadelphia; he is President of the American Life insurance Company. No result has been reached.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following actions for trespass on the case were commenced: James M. Cutler v. Alonzo and Hy. A. Huntingdon and Chas. V. McLane, $10,000; George Ludolph v. Elizabeth Damm, $5,000; James McCormick v. John S. and A. E. Brown, Antony Wright, and D. G. Hamilton, $5,000; Elof Anderson v. Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, $25,000; Alexander and Anna Owens v. Henry Hatch and F. Jordon, $1,000 (for beating Mrs. Owens on the 2d inst). Assumpsit actions: Henry C. Clement et al. v. Lewis W. Cass, $3,000; Ellen C. Wallace v. S. Gleckhauf, and B. A. Seligman, $5,000; and Eda Peterson v. W. Colburn, $10,000. George W. Sullivan says his ancestors in France bore the name of Sohier, and he prays that the Court may sanction a change of name accordingly.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

The jury in the case of Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, v. Matteson, found for the plaintiff, $11,714.56. The trial of the same plaintiff v. Burnham, for the assessment on 150 shares was commenced. Defaults in suits brought by the Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company against various stockholders for the recovery of balances due on their stock-notes, were yesterday entered, and a reference ordered to the Master to take proofs.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

John Wilson, whilst visiting at the house of the widowed sister-in-law of one Schiemls, on Thirty-fifth street, shot Schiemls because he forbade him the house. He was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for seven years. The Boyce trial is fixed for the 22d instant. Bill Wray will be tried this morning. The whiskey cases before this Court are set for trial to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A plank was blown the through roof of the City Hall, yesterday forenoon, and crashed into Judge Porter's Court, which was full of people at the time, and thence into the Recorder's office, below, also full of clerks and citizens. No one was injured.

Joseph G. Heide sues in the Superior Court for divorce from his wife, Caroline G. Heide, affirming that she has left his bed and board to live in open adultery with one Barnard Egan, and that she has indulged in adulterous intercourse with divers other men.

Judge Porter's minute book exhibits something less than a dozen pages of closely written orders. THE TRIBUNE not being a volume of Superior Court records, does not pretend to print them.

In the Admiralty Court, orders were given for the sale of the schooner Racine, to pay judgments in favor of Jacob Olson and John Gelhover, for wages.

In the County Court, Peyton R. Chandler, bankrupt, renounced the executorship in the estate of Isabella Smith, which has given him much trouble.

Judge Rogers beguiled the tedious hours, yesterday, by hearing Goodwin v. Wallin and Bahnen v. Norton, jury trials, and hearing motions.

Judge Tree has not finished the hearing of Toomey v. The United States Brick Company, which is of no public interest whatever.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

The police of Hyde Park, yesterday morning, arrested, at Ainsworth Station, John Haggerty, conductor, John Dowd, engineer, John Sheedy, fireman, and Henry Ferguson and William Greenwood, brakemen, on a train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, loaded with offal, etc., for a violation of the ordinances of the village of Hyde Park. The parties were taken up before Justice Moore, at the Village hall, and each one was tried, and each one had judgment rendered against him, on his own confession, and were fined each $50 and costs. Mr. Ralston, of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, was present, promptly gave his check for the fines and costs, and the prisoners were discharged.

Extraordinary Phenomenon at Milan.

A correspondent writes that on the 4th of last month, Milan was visited by a peculiar phenomenon, much to the terror of the lower classes. The rain was falling in torrents from heavy black clouds, when suddenly the heavens appeared to open, and the sunlight poured through in a flood of color, illuminating the under edges of clouds with tints as strange as brilliant. The whole atmosphere was tinged with the yellow glow for the space of a minute, when it changed into green and blue, then the rent in the clouds disappeared, and the sombre sky of the early morning was as impenetrable as ever. The heavy rainfall during the phenomenon added to the singularity of the appearance. The astronomer Schiapparelli, we are told, attributes the different phenomenon of wind and weather to the contact of the atmospheric equatorial current with the polar current, from whose point of contact of the extremes of heat and cold, an unusual amount of electricity and condensation of watery vapor is developed. The peasants, who sell vegetables on the Piazza del Verziere, convinced that the end of the world had come, ran screaming up and down, tearing their hair; others fell on their knees, praying and beating their breasts, while others ran shrieking to their miserable hovels to embrace their little ones.

Marriage as Atonement for Wrong.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

A few days ago a man named Spencer was intrusted by a lady at one of the San Francisco hotels with $400 in greenbacks, which he was to exchange for gold and return her the proceeds. Instead of returning he ran off with the money, but was subsequently arrested. During the examination in the Police Court it transpired that the man "was willing to marry his victim rather than to go to State Prison," and that the woman was willing to compromise on that basis. She was, however, advised to the contrary by the police, and the prisoner was held to answer. A few weeks ago the San Francisco papers gave the particulars of a week-minded girl being kidnapped by a ruffian and kept in a half-starved condition under the wharves for several days. She was subsequently rescued by the police, and the villian arrested. He, too, was willing to marry her rather than to go to prison, and the attorneys, Judge, and all concerned united in encouraging the infamous proposition, and the criminal was released and the parties married.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money was loaned as high as 1-32 per day and interest, and closed at 7 per cent.

Sterling was firm at 109¼@109¾.

Gold advanced from 111⅞@112¼; fell to 112, and closed at 112⅛@112¼. Loans 2@7 per cent. Clearings $36,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $758,000. Exports, $277,345; probable, to-morrow, $600,000.

Governments ⅛@¼ higher and strong, but dull. The Assistant Treasurer bought $20,850 at 111 74-100.

State bonds were very dull, Tennessees strong.

Stocks opened firm. New York Central advanced to 102¼ on rumors of increased dividends, but reacted to 101¾. Western Union rose from 78¾ to 80¼, reacting to 80⅛. Pacific Mail fell from 70¼ to 70⅛, closing at 70⅞@71. The rest of the list was ¼@½ higher at the opening, but declined ¼@1 per cent afterwards. A portion of the decline was recovered late, and the market closed steady. The strength in Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis Central is caused by the report that the Chesapeake & Ohio party are large buyers of that stock, and that eventually a consolidation will be effected between the Central and Union Pacific, the Northwestern, Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis Central, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	114¼
5-20s of '62	113¼	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	113¾	New 5s	112¼
Coupons, '65	114¼	10-40s	110¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80¼	South Carolina, old	33¼
Tennessees, new	80¼	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel	80¼	St. Paul pfd	81¼
Quicksilver	45¼	Wabash	73⅜
Adams Express	94¼	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	85	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	69¾	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex	81	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	70⅞	Chicago & Alton	113¼
New York Central	101¾	C. & A. pfd	114
Erie	62¼	O. & M.	47⅜
Erie pfd	75¼	C., C. & C.	93⅜
Harlem	115¼	C., B. & Q.	137

Northwestern pfd	87¾	Union Pacific bonds	87
Rock Island	110	Central Pacific bonds	99½
N. J. Central	100	Del., Lack. & W.	94½
H. & St. Joe		B. H. & Erie	8¾

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat,—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d.@28s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 37s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾. 5-20s of '65, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾.

A rumor that the property restored to the Erie Railway Company is not paid for, flattens the market for Erie, which closed at 50¼.

An apprehended reduction of the Bank of England rate to-morrow is discounted in operations in the open market. The rate of discount for 3-month's bills in the open market is ⅝ per cent below the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—Five-twenties of 62, 96¼.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Rentes, 53f, 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—3 p. m.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10¼@10½d; sales 10,000 bales for speculation; export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 12s 5d@12s 6d; Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

Lard, 37s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 35s 6d; short ribs, 36s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 136 head, making the total for the week thus far, 3,284 head, or 192 cars, against 230 cars for the same time last week. Market active at ¼@½c advance, and about 1,400 head were disposed of. SALES—772 Illinois steers, 1,164 to 1,446, at $6.00@6.75; 222 Indiana steers, 1,064 to 1,403, at $5.00@5.65; 16 Indiana mixed, 1,437, at $5.12½; 85 Ohio steers, 998 to 1,343, at $4.00@5.80; 20 Ohio cows, 1,147, at $4.12½; 73 Michigan steers, 1,005 to 1,130, at $4.00@4.50; 16 Michigan oxen, 1,562, at $5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 4,000, making the total for the week, thus far, 9,000, against 4,600 the same time last week. Market active at ¼c decline on last week's closing prices. Sales: 140 Canada sheep, 125, at $7.12½; 214 Canada sheep and lambs, 109@110, at $6.50@7.20; 386 Indiana sheep, 77 to 91, at $5.00@6.00; 464 Ohio sheep, 82 to 98, at $5.12½@6.35; 825 Michigan sheep, 74 to 89, at $5.75@6.00.

HOGS—To-day 8,200, making the total for the week, thus far, 17,300, against 10,700 the same time last week. Market active for light hogs, and full prices; heavy hogs dragging. Pens nearly cleared of stock. Sales: 4,500 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200 to 232, at $4.25@4.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, and transactions in some branches were more active than for some time past. Cotton goods continues strong and steady. Prints were in more request, especially for spring shirting stripes, suitable for dresses and sacques. Garner's new styles are shown by jobbers, and have already met with fair sales. They are on padded grounds, with high colored stripes, and very effective. Woollens better. Foreign goods continued quiet for all descriptions.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—Crude petroleum dull and lower, at $2.35; refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—In fair demand and steady; receipts, 7,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.90@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; Ohio, $7.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 37,000 bu; rejected and inferior spring, $1.38½@1.50; No. 3 do, $1.53@1.58; No. 2 Chicago, $1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.64@1.67; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.56½; amber Western, $1.90; red Western, $1.85@1.86. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet; State, $1.00. Corn quiet and a shade easier; receipts, 28,000 bu; ordinary to good old Western mixed, afloat, 66@66½c; new, 65½@66½c. Oats stronger; receipts, 33,000 bu; prices unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm at 47@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet, but firmly held; domestic fleece, 65c; pulled, 58@63c; fine Ohio, 68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16@19½c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 60@68c. Rice quiet at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—10½c for crude, and 27½c for refined.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 59½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; hams, 9@10½c. Middles steady; short clear, 7¼c; February, 7¼c; long clear for January, 6¾c; spot, 7c. Lard weaker; steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firmer at 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93@93½c.

ALCOHOL—For export, 47c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and higher, $8.00@8.25. Grain firm and unchanged.

OILS—Steady, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.50. Lard weak; steam, 7¼@7½c; kettle, 7¾@7⅞c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5¾@6; clear, 6¼@6½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4¾@4¼; sides unchanged. Green meats dull, a shade lower; shoulders, 3½c; clear ribs, 5¾@5½c. Hams, 8@9½c for 18 to 14 lbs weight.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.15. Receipts, 9,900.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white Michigan, $1.85; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.72; amber Michigan, $1.69; No. 2 red, $1.65@1.65½; No. 3 do, $1.58. Corn steady; old, 38½c; high mixed, 38c; low mixed, 37½c; yellow, 38½c. Oats—No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $4.55@4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls, wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.75; No. 2 held at $1.70. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand and prices unchanged, but market weaker.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—FLOUR—In fair demand, and prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib, 6@6½c; clear, 6½@6¾c. Loose bacon quiet; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c, packed; sugar-cured hams, 13½@14c. Lard, 7½@8c.

HOGS—Firm at $400@4.10. Receipts, 1,000.

WHISKEY—89@90.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—dull, and a shade lower; extra white, $1.89; amber, $1.62½@1.63. Corn steady, at 40½@41c. Oats, 33c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.55½@4.60.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats steady; No. 2 25½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 32½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat—Spring a shade easier; sales 4,750 bu amber at $1.80; Port Washington at $1.56; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.50; No. 2 Chicago at $1.45. Corn quiet and steady; sales 2,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; high mixed, 53c. Barley firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.75@8.75. Wheat—Prime red in good demand at $1.95@2.00; amber, $2.03; white, $2.10. Rye steady at 95c. Corn steady; old yellow, 65@66c; new, 62@63c; new white, 64c. Oats more active; white Western, 52@53c; black mixed, 45@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 26c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; Western supers, $5.50@6.50; extra, $6.75@8.00; family, $8.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn very quiet; mixed Western 62½c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed, 46@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork unchanged. Bulk meats active and tending higher; shoulders, 4½c; rib sides, 5¾c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon unchanged; new hams, 14@15c. Lard, 8c.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western, 26@28c.

WHISKEY—93½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn unchanged at 59@60c. Oats dull; State, 40c. Barley firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and lower; for spring No. 2, $1.24; winter nominal. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed on east track, 31c; in warehouse, 36c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 26c on east track, 28c in store. Barley quiet; No. 2, 65c. Rye—No sales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade better at $11.62½. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c packed; but little doing. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 7c.

HOGS—Firm; range, $3.40@4.00; most sales at $3.70@3.85. Receipts, 3,000.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3@6c for fair to extra.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. XXX, $7.25@8.87; family, $9.50@13.00. Corn dull and declined, all kinds 65c. Oats quiet at 48@50c.

BRAN—$1.40.

HAY—Easier; prime, $38.00; choice, $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.25; dry salt meats, dull and lower at 4½, 6½@7c; bacon shoulders dull at 5½c; sides scarce at 9½@10½c. Lard firmer; tierce, 8½@8⅞c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 6@6½c; common, 6½@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal, 30@47c; common, 45@50c; fair to choice, 53@60c. Coffee, 16½@19½c.

WHISKEY—Active; Louisana, 93c; Cincinnati, 98c.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 6,500 bales; good ordinary, 17½@17½c; low middling, 19½@19½c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 11,138 bales; exports to Liverpool, 7,270 bales; Barcelona, 190 bales; coastwise, 21 bales; stock, 162,195 bales.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—KITCHEN, BEDROOM, AND dining-room furniture, complete, all ready for housekeeping; also, a new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. 725 West Lake-st., up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY fourth-st., first-class house containing all modern improvements, with lot 50x170; 48 feet on Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., with 2-story frame house: price $11,000; 150x166 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court; 42x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH BUILDING and 100 feet of ground on which same stands. Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES ADJOINING CITY limits on the southwest; a decided bargain for subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED FEET ON SOUTH Park boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st., and 50 feet on Oak-av. boulevard. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., east front: first-class. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—6 MARBLE FRONT DWELLINGS, ON Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., now being completed. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE owner to sell a first-class brick house and carpets for $8,500 on fair terms; convenient location, South Division; occupation at once. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS OUT OF FIRE LIMITS, near horse cars, on easy terms or monthly payments. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to commence housekeeping; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, &c., address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st. Four 5 acre lots on Hyman-av., near Twelfth-st. Cheap.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Thirty-fourth-st., 29x175 feet, at a bargain if taken immediately, a splendid lot for a block of first-class residences. Wabash-av., near Fourteenth, east front, 25x175 feet. Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, house and lot No. 461, 40x170 feet, east front, 99 years lease at fixed rent (very low) for entire term, with privilege of purchase. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 LOT ON WALLACE-ST., $1,600.
1 lot on Deering-st., $850.
2 lots on Second-st., $600.
4 lots on Hubbs-st., $600.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—20 feet on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., at $100 per foot less than value.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125, RUNNING TO AN ALley, in Archer Addition, one block south of Archer-av., cheap for cash, as the owner leaves Chicago. Inquire at or address C. G., 456 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 25X160, SITUated on State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.; title perfect. LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600: small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark, Room 8, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms and lot, 137 Park-av., SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST.—50 BY 125 FEET front on Hurlbut-st.; also 50 by 125 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sophia and Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS IN SECTION 5 at Washington Heights; convenient to depot. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV.—A choice corner, east and south front.
5½ feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st., east front.
50 feet on State-st., near Forty-fifth-st.
88 feet on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front; will sell on long time or exchange for other property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100x100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-ST., BEtween Market and Kingsbury-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—FRAME COTTAGE houses of 6 rooms and lot on Warren-av., near Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone front front house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, and lot 25x150, on Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL ten lots, inside city, at above price, for small payment down; best bargain you can get in Chicago; come and take a 20 minutes' ride to see them. MORTON CULVER, Real Estate, Law, and Loan Office, 4 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, 25x30 FEET, two stores and basement; lot 30x108 feet; side entrance; barn, 10x30. Apply at 483 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50x175 ON MADISON AV. (TREES ON it), north of Fifty-seventh-st.; east front; offered at a bargain if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, on Warren-av. Possession given immediately and easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—50X130 FEET ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Wood, $125 per foot; 25x150 feet on Jackson-st., near Lincoln, $85. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.:
MICHIGAN-AV., 2 houses near Twenty-seventh-st.; $10,000 and $11,000.
INDIANA-AV., 3 houses near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000 to $16,000.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR Southwestern Plank Road at $1,000 each, easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. Shade trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 350 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR STATION AT SOUTH Englewood; $150 each; $25 cash, and the balance in small monthly payments. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—Several tracts of acre property southwest from Brighton on very easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE 10-ACRE LOTS ADjoining Hawthorn, very low. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY property, 120 acres good land one mile from railroad. Apply by Monday next, Jan. 13, at grocery, corner Lake and Robey-sts.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES OF NO. 1 PRAIRIE LAND very low for cash, near depot, in Wright Co., Iowa. Title good. Address ROBERT WATSON, Peabody, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CORNER LOT ON SOUTHWESTERN Plankroad, north of Flournoy and south of Van Buren, to build first-class residence for self; no fancy prices; cash. C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON ONE OF THE AVENUES, east of State-st. and north of Thirtieth-st., price not to exceed $15,000; will pay all cash if suited. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN UNIMPROVED BUILDING LOT, 25 feet front, no less than 100 feet deep, east of track, west of or on Oakley-st., south of Adams, and north of or on Harrison-st.; give lowest cash price. Address X 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR MY CUSTOMERS—SIX GOOD houses and lots, worth $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, and two at $10,000,—the last two cash customers. My business is principally selecting property and making investments for others; therefore, property can be given to me confidentially. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ORGAN, PERFECTLY NEW, for coal, groceries, furniture, flour, etc. Address, with full particulars, J A M, Carrier 13.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME MONEY, A VINEYARD, and a farm, near Keokuk, Iowa, for merchandise, hotel, or city dwelling. J. L. CURTIS, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2 SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS IN Kansas City, and 3 unimproved farms, with timber and water, near Kansas City, for property in or near Chicago. Address ALEXANDER PATTERSON, 71 North Curtis-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM 60 MILES from Chicago for city property. Also farming lands and some cash for merchandise. Address B 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMbered Chicago property, one of the finest fruit farms of 24 acres in St. Joseph, Mich. Very desirable property for summer residence. For further information apply to A. J. HOFFMAN, Box 224, St. Joseph, Mich.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT; business and medical medium. 230 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium, 21 South Desplaines-st., up stairs. Price $1. Mrs. BUTT'S inflammatory rheumatic remedy, will be sent to any address, on the receipt of $5, and a cure guaranteed.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—IMPROVED FARMS, FROM 40 TO 320 acres, at Hinsdale. Inquire from 9 to 12 at 804 State-st. of owner. O. J. STOUGH.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, well heated, with good board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board at $5 and $6 per week; furnished room for gentleman and wife, and day-boarders taken.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE LARGE AND ONE small furnished front room to rent, with board. Accommodations for day boarders. Terms reasonable.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — PLEASANT furnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Good barn to rent in rear.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife or single gentlemen.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with board, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. House has modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated at $5 per week. Noon dinners.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with good board; home comforts; terms moderate.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, large room, well warmed; gas, hot and cold water, and bath; suitable for single gentleman.

409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANT, large parlor, unfurnished except carpets and lace curtains, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; reasonable to permanent guests; also small room on second floor.

723 FULTON-ST.—3 ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board, for man and wife or four gents; hot and cold water in room; all modern improvements.

DAY BOARDERS WANTED—TABLE FIRST-class; also, a large and neatly-furnished room to rent. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises, Room 82, Republic Life Insurance Building, on La Salle-st., near Madison.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; also, good accommodations for day boarders.

483 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURNISHED PARlors, with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Good barn on premises, 16x30.

497 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; day boarders accommodated. References required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth. A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with board, to gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first class.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one nice double, and one single room, handsomely furnished. References required.

1030 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, and accommodations for day boarders. FLORENCE PLACE HOUSE.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.,—Pleasant rooms with board.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—FURnished rooms, with board, at $5 per week; everything comfortable; spring beds; good hotel board.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can find first-class board in house newly-opened; rooms furnished or unfurnished; references given and required.

ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A REfined private family. Address, with particulars, N 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES IN strictly private family on South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. References given and required. Address L, care Carrier No. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries, and magazines. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st., or 214 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR CITY and county, to introduce a new and very salable article. Call at 13 North Jefferson-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—PATENT RIGHT MEN, TO CALL AT No. 18 Exchange Building and see a new and valuable patent. Liberal terms made for selling State and county rights.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE, city and country, for two fastest selling articles extant. Including non-explosive compound; costs 5c, sells for 50c. Call early. A. RAY, Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LADIES — ONE LADY MADE $8 yesterday; fifty can do the same in this city and 5,000 in the country with our great ladies favorite. MERRILL, Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EVERGREENS—ANY PARTIES HAVing a lot of evergreens and wreaths left from holiday decorations can find a purchaser by applying at once to O. LIPPINCOTT, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S MINK COLLAR, CORNER OF Clinton-st. Please return to drug store, corner of Madison and Clinton.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, MEDIum size, from 263 West Washington-st. He wore a black and red leather collar with small padlock and answers to the name "Brownie." A reward will be paid for his return or information where he can be found. GEO. G. BOWERS.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BROWN 9 MONTHS OLD hunting dog (bitch) about 5 hands high, with a white spot on breast, on Adams-st., South Side; will listen to the name of Hertha. The above reward will be paid by delivery at 778 Fulton-st., corner Hoyne.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, A GOLD ENAMEL bracelet, marked on the inside "Lucy G. Buckingham." The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to No. 73 South Halsted-st.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF JAN. 8, A STONE cameo for locket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to theatrical store 983 State-st.

LOST—$20 REWARD—WEDNESDAY, 8TH INST., from Park Station down Ashland-av. to Madison-st. and Smith's drug store, a three-stone diamond ring. Above reward paid to finder at 702 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BAY DARK-BROWN horse and an open buggy, round box. A reward will be paid for any information, at 159 Milwaukee-av., in store.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER NORTH-AV. AND Paulina-st., New Years' night, a white pony, butchers' box wagon, light red old bottom. Reward paid on returning same to 33 Barber-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM IN FRONT OF NO. 83 East Washington-st., on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., a large sorrel horse, with star in forehead, and one white foot; had attached to him a top-buggy, with black box and patent wheels, painted red. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Crossman's stables, Nos. 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., Tribune Building.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, IN sums of not less than $5,000, at 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $100 TO $5,000 on first-class securities. Purchase money trust deeds bought. LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN MODERATE SUMS, ON houses, furniture, pianos, and good collaterals, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $2,000 AND $3,000, ON CITY property or Cook County farms. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 8, Foot Block, 186 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$100,000, ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AT 9 and 10 per cent. Funds in hand. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WE HAVE $20,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON INside improved business property. McKINNON & MARSH, 136 Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR, ON A NEW brick building that cost $9,000; will pay good interest. Address W. A. RUSSELL, 243 West Twelfth-st.

$10,000—TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 to go in a large manufacturing business. Large city trade already established. Machinery all in good running order. Address M 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO take charge of sale of the great catarrh, asthma, and cough remedy, Dr. Thorpe's Herb Cigars (no tobacco), a perfect charm and sure cure. $1 a box, 12 cigars. $5,000 will be paid for any case they fail to cure. Depot 324 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, EITHER special or general, in a highly respectable and most profitable manufacturing business, which is a specialty. Have a fine store and factory, centrally located, and large capital already invested. This can be shown to be a rare opportunity to invest in a good business. Address U 40, for three days, at Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE doing a business of $20,000 per year; small capital required. Call at 42 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO START A FIRST-class free and easy in a principal street here. Panorama of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, etc.; also, German and Irish comedian and lecturer; will furnish half the cash. Address L. Z. ZORKOWOSKI, City Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN with $1,200 cash capital can step into a retail cash business paying $15 to $20 a day. Call and see about it at BARNS & GRITZNERS, 59 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 TO invest in business already established. One acquainted with light machinery preferred. Apply at 414 West Madison-st., sewing machine factory. T. C. SPENCER.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $750 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $5,000. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. ESTHER, PLEASE STATE time and place and I will call. A 97, Branch Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BARNYM: DOOO E CALLOS NI zara alodo. O per-chso salnto anches y sorotto malboros. U. terri uno altera voltas. ZARA.

PERSONAL—TO NEMPS SAPEY—DEAR MA: DO return to us at once. All will be forgiven. Write or telegraph immediately. Papa very sick in New York. BERTON W.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER TO TEACH English and singing in a public school. Apply at 13 and 194 Sedgwick-st., in the basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE STORE, LOcated in a thriving manufacturing town of 1,500 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich agricultural section, well settled up, within 60 miles of Chicago; only one other dry goods store in town; gross earnings last year, $6,000; store a fine brick, 24x60; rent, $250 per annum; a rare opportunity for some one with a capital of about $5,000. Address MARC. SHERWOOD, care Field, Letter & Co.

ABSTRACTS—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHED real estate business, one of the best in the West, in connection with one of the most complete set of abstract books in the country. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF $14,000 (INVOICE PRICE) WELL-selected gold and plated jewelry, watches, etc., with business established, in a thriving town near Chicago; will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or suburban lands at cash prices. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., 28 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND STATIONERY store for sale; doing good trade. Apply at 131½ West Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, BEDDING, fixtures, and goodwill, with 2 years' or 7 years' lease of the best hotel on the Mississippi River, in the State of Iowa, between Clinton and Keokuk, doing a first-class local trade, and a heavy railroad and steamboat transient business. All in complete running order, and partially heated by steam. Price low to cash purchaser. Call upon, or address for particulars, B. F. CLARKE & CO., Agents, Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MEN WITH $500 CAPITAL CAN FIND SOMEthing very much to their interest by calling on RICHARDSON, 71 South Canal-st., Room 1.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING GROCERY STORES on the West Side for sale. Fine location, first-class trade, and making money. Terms cash. 813 West Lake-st.

RETAIL PACKING HOUSE IN A TIP-TOP LOCAtion, that we will rent very low to a responsible tenant; ice house, cellar, &c., complete. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, corner of State an Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR sale; cheap rent, and in a splendid locality. Address X 79, Tribune office.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-class boarding house at No. 905 Michigan-av., in marble-front block, near Twenty-fifth-st., for sale. All of the rooms are occupied by desirable and permanent boarders. Furniture is all new. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE DRIVE House, known as Downing's old stand, Bowmanville, Ill., for sale or exchange. Call, or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BOUTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$1,000 WILL BUY AN ENTIRE BUSINESS IN St. Louis, worth $5,000 a year. Address or see RICHARDSON, 71 South Canal-st., Room 1.

$2,000—PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A well-established, paying manufacturing business in the furniture line, with machinery and everything complete, would do well to communicate with J. W. BOSLY, 117 West Washington-st., Chicago; J. ED. WARDS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms at Honore Block heated by steam, and in every way desirable; no housekeeping. Apply at Nos. 38 and 39.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EXCELlent location, West Side, house has all modern improvements, elegant parlor, front room, comforts of home, 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with bath-room, etc.; at 749 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A LARGE WELL-lighted office. Apply at 32 Otis Block, LaSalle st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR sleeping purpose at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT SUITES OF ROOMS, in Hough's Block, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT — A FURNISHED PARLOR AND rooms, at 307 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen; fire, gas, &c.; also single room; brick house. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO well-furnished rear rooms, looking on the lake, furnace heated, and all modern improvements. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—AT 871 WABASH-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., neatly-furnished rooms, from $4 to $8 per week; house first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 589 WABASH-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen in quiet private dwelling, 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT—2 GOOD SIZED SLEEPING ROOMS AND 1 large unfurnished room, with closets and bathrooms attached; to rent separate or together, in brick building, No. 25 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on ground floor of the St. Julian, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Inquire of Mrs. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Renting Agents, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block:
134 Fulton-st., 7 rooms.
1012 West Adams-st., 11 rooms.
7 Flournoy-st., cottage.
116 North Paulina-st., cottage.
1230 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements.
1535 Wabash-av., 8 rooms.
253 Calumet-av., 8 rooms.
229 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms.
749 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement brick, hot and cold water, etc.
424 Fullerton-av., 2-story and basement, marble-front.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., house of 5 rooms.
474, 476, 478, and 480 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement marble-fronts.
26 rooms in building corner of Hinsdale and North Wells-st., water closets, bath, etc., in building.
2 tenements, of 12 rooms each, in building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.
Tenement of 6 rooms, Forrest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING, 72 THIRteenth-st., 11 rooms, modern improvements, all newly repaired. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ONE BLOCK from horse cars, North Side, $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, WITH SIX NICE rooms and closets, on Chestnut-st., between Taylor and Birch-sts, and lofts and basements at 159 South Water-st., offered at a bargain. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BUILDING LATELY OCcupied by the Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Company, situated on the C., B. & Q. R. R., west of Halsted-st. and corner Newberry-av. Switch track to platform, and all the conveniences of a first-class warehouse. Possession given immediately. Apply to B. LOMBARD, 78 and 80 East VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES AND HOTEL properties in choice locations and reasonable rents; will finish to suit; also several fine lofts. J. W. BROWN, 329 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A BRICK building located on Wabash-av., near Post Office, suitable for a Doctor's office or for housekeeping; water, gas, etc. Inquire of P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 375 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED front rooms without board; neighborhood of Union Park preferred. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, OR PART OF house, 4 to 8 rooms. State particulars, and address S. S. CLARK, City Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON ONE OF THE avenues, anywhere between Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av., or 757 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are making $5 to $20 per day with our new goods; largest profit on smallest capital ever heard of. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LEGITIMATE AND profitable business. We challenge all others advertising under this head. Room 5, 125 Clark-st. G. W. COOK & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the best paying 25 and 50c articles ever offered. WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 159 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 50 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NORTH SIDE PATrons, a Singer sewing machine office has been opened at 224 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, under the supervision of NICHOLS & PEARSON. Needles, thread, etc., always on hand.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 50 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 24 South Desplaines-st., 105 Twenty-second-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER OFFICE—23 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired. Needles and silk twist on hand. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 146 South Halsted-st. and 224 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 526 West Madison-st. branch 960 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WILL TAKE

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, MUST BE A GOOD writer and understand bookkeeping thoroughly. Address stating where last employed, references, and salary expected. A 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FINISHER, WHO ALSO CAN FORward, at the Racine Advocate Steam Printing House Bookbindery. Address A. C. SANDFORD, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A MACHINERY PAINTER; APPLY IN person. W. O. JAMES & ROCHE, 25 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE MEN TO CANVASS the Gas Sunlight Apparatus. 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEMENTS in the city to men out of employment, and general agents wanted. SMITH & WHITEHOUSE, 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE LABORING MEN TO work on ice. Apply 263 Twenty-second-st. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS, TO MAKE $500 monthly. Legitimate, easy business. SWIFT & CO., basement 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN, OR STRONG BOY, TO TAKE care of a horse and work about the house for his board until spring, after that for wages. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE MEN throughout the West, in town and country, to solicit orders for evergreen, forest, and fruit trees, shrubs, small fruits, flowering plants, &c. Six men for Chicago and suburbs. Send for price-list. E. M. KEPLER & CO., 536 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN AT THE AVENUE House, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at the office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—BOY TO DO CHORES ABOUT A house night and morning. Apply immediately at 17 Laflin-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS SOME EXPERIENCE in a grocery store, to board with his employer. Apply, between 3 and 5 Thursday, 28 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GENTLEMANLY address, to introduce an article needed by bankers, attorneys, and professional men. Clergymen or medical men preferred. Call at 84 West Randolph-st. D'UTASSY & CO.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY AS JANitor. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st., with reference.

WANTED—A MAN, OR MAN AND WIFE, SWEDE, or Norwegian, to do inside and outdoor work on a farm, a short distance from Chicago. Apply at 221 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE OFFICE BOY, 13 to 15 years of age; good references. Apply immediately at 833 Indiana-av.

WANTED—75 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan, a man and his wife, and 5 teams. Work guaranteed all winter. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH IN AN OFFICE. MUST write a good and quick hand; no others need apply. Address, in handwriting, A S, 87 Third-av.

WANTED—150 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, INdiana and Michigan; free fare to some of the work; also 100 choppers and hewers to get out ties in Jackson, Tenn., at good prices. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO WORK at a light manufacturing business. Also, boy to assist in running an engine. Address N 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work; must come well recommended. Apply at Tribune office, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 1594 Indiana-av.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 119 CALumet-av., between 5 and 6 p. m., with references; permanent engagement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. Inquire at 19 South Leavitt-st., corner West Washington-st., from 11 till 2.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 684 WEST MONroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply with reference, corner Ellis-av., and Douglas-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO SECond work; with references. No Irish; at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work, at 119 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS—BEST OF CITY references required. Apply, between 9 and 11, at 451 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in a private family of two. German preferred. 1051 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a family of two. Good wages. 218 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren, one who can run a Singer sewing machine. Apply at 41 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Apply third door on Cass, corner Illinois-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR A private family without children; German preferred. Apply 49 Menominee-st., near Lincoln Park, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian to do general housework in a small family. 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, ONE THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron, in a family of three; cottage house; wages, $4 per week. 914 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS TO DO FAMily sewing and assist in second work; must understand cutting and fitting dresses, and be able to use a sewing machine. Call from 10 to 12 to-day and to-morrow at 196 Calumet-av., at basement door.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN to color photographs. Those having some knowledge of water colors preferred. Good references as to respectability required. Call at 246 South Green-st. Ring the loft hand bell.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, MONDAYS AND TUESdays. Apply at 119 Calumet-av., between 5 and 6 p. m., with references; permanent engagement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN WHOLEsale drug house. City reference given. B 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INDOOR SALESMAN, or any position of trust. I am thoroughly posted in teas and groceries. Can give first-class references. Address, for 3 days, P W K, 569 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man having ten years' experience in banking; good references. Address V 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, by an experienced bookkeeper who is thoroughly recommended. Address Post Office Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY, BY A young man. Clerking or bookkeeping preferred. Address W E C, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF large experience as bookkeeper or cashier. Is a quick accountant, accustomed to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. Address L 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. IS WILling to make himself useful. Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; references. 341 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MYSELF, HORSE, and buggy. Address A 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMmission house by a man of good standing and wide acquaintance, who has had and can influence a liberal trade. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MIXER OR COMpounder in a wholesale liquor house; best of city references. Address, for three days, R 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN, copying to do evenings. Address D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A liquor or grocery house; have been four years in the business; have an extensive acquaintance in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Address C 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, 18 years old to do chores night and morning, and go to school. Call or address 463 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT CHAMBER work and sewing. Can do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at 69 Michigan-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class cook, in either a hotel or boarding house. No objection to restaurant. Address 313 West Madison-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, IN A private family, as servant girl. Wages no object. Address O 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED GIRL as nurse or to take care of children. Address 415 Third-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a respectable family; would assist in second work. Call or address 407 South Canal-st., for two days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, AS cashier, copyist, or assistant bookkeeper; writes a splendid business hand and is accurate and quick; can guarantee satisfaction. Best of references from her former employers in the city. Address A 100, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW AT 10 O'CLOCK—3 FINEly-matched teams, 30 head of other horses, wagons, harness, &c. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold; no charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 283 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & S. WALTON.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square-box business buggy, one second-hand open yacht-box buggy, cheap at 263 South Canal-st.

HORSES CLIPPED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY machinery. Address K 65, Tribune office.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

[Continued from the Fifth Page.]

sufficient importance to bring to the notice of Your Excellency.

The case arose in this way:

As early as August, 1871, the Board was informed by S. R. Moore, Esq., of Kankakee, that he had commenced proceedings before a Justice of the Peace to recover back an amount of fare from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being an overcharge of the maximum of fare allowed under the act of the Legislature establishing a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers, in force July 1, 1871, and asking for our co-operation by advice and furnishing proof. The Board did express their views to him, and offered to furnish him all necessary papers or evidence on record, in order to prosecute his claims effectually. Mr. Moore kept us advised, from time to time, as to the proceedings in Court, which did, however, not terminate as early as he and the Board had expected. In the Circuit Court, the facts of the case were agreed upon, and, on the 4th of December, 1872, the Court decided the case against the plaintiff, principally on the ground that the charter of the Company was a contract with the Legislature; and that, as long as it was not shown (and nothing in the case, the Court said, did show it) that the charges made by the Company were *unreasonable*, there could be no judicial interference with the powers given to the Company in their charter to regulate the passenger fare; nor could the Legislature, at any time, fix the fare, as it has no judicial power, and no means of ascertaining what is reasonable or not. It is not our desire, or our privilege, to review and comment on this decision. We would merely say that it does not militate against the decision of the McLean County Court, mentioned in our annual report. The Court, in the passenger-fare case, fully concedes to the Legislature the right to prevent discrimination in charges and extortion by proper legislative enactments, and only denies the power to establish tariffs, inasmuch as it cannot exercise judicial but only legislative functions. As to the last position, we would barely suggest that it does not seem to have been considered that while it is true that almost every State Constitution contains general provisions distributing executive, legislative, and judicial powers to different persons or bodies, yet this general principle is hardly, in any one of their fundamental acts, strictly preserved. To the Governors important legislative power is given by granting them the authority to veto bills; to one branch of the Legislature (the Senate), a participation in the appointing power has been allotted; and even the Judiciary, under some Constitutions, has more or less appointing or executive power to exercise. The people, in their sovereign capacity, when by their representatives assembled in Constitutional Convention, have a right to strictly adhere to the general principle of division of powers, or to partially, or even wholly, disregard it. Now, in this instance, the Constitution of Illinois has, by a special provision and special provisions in Constitutions override general ones—provided that the fixing of the maximum of freights and fare (if judicial) *should be conceded to, the Legislature*, trusting that they would inform themselves, by evidence, or otherwise (which they well can do by Committees, as is done every day in Great Britain), of what is reasonable or not. The Constitution has made by express terms, and not by implication, the Legislature a judge in this matter, and so no Constitutional right seems to have been violated. It is only in the case when the maximum fixed is seriously impairing or destroying the franchises, that the question of impairing the obligations of contracts, under the Constitution of the United States could arise. The Legislature, in this instance, has certainly acted with due consideration of equitable rights. It has fixed the rates with reference to the productiveness of the roads, and, should some other and fairer test be desired, would undoubtedly adopt it.

To leave the people no other remedy than, in every instance of extortion, to have a lawsuit with the Railroad Company, to ascertain by a jury what was or was not a reasonable charge, to be decided differently, perhaps, in each county, or even each Justice's precinct, would be, as we have already intimated in our former report, hardly more than a mere mockery.

Mr. Moore has at once taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, so that now three cases relating to the most important part of the series of the Railroad and Warehouse laws passed by the last Legislature are before the highest State tribunal.

G. KOERNER,
D. S. HAMMOND.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17, 1872.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: The undersigned, one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, is unable to concur in the additional report, dated Dec. 17, 1872, signed by Messrs. Koerner and Hammond, relating to the case of Moore *vs.* The Illinois Central Railroad Company, recently decided in the Circuit Court of Kankakee County, for the following reasons:

First—That the action was prosecuted by the plaintiff as an individual, to recover back the excess of fare paid by him over that allowed to be charged by the act regulating passenger fares on railroads, though no classification of railroads had then been made; and that the Commissioners had no official connection therewith, either in the institution or the prosecution of said suit, and have no official knowledge of the proceedings had therein.

Second—Because, so far as the undersigned is informed, the history of that case, as given in the "Additional Report," is incomplete and imperfect, so as not to furnish information with the fullness and accuracy requisite to safely guide the action of Your Excellency, or of the General Assembly.

Third—The undersigned also deems so much of the "Additional Report" as is devoted to a legal argument reviewing the decision as stated to have been made by Judge Wood, not within the proper line of duty of the Commissioners,—they being in no sense an appellate tribunal authorized to review the action of Circuit Courts.

Fourth—The case spoken of having been one over which the Commissioners have no control, either in its inception or prosecution, and the Commissioners having no information whatever of the line of argument adopted by either party before that Court, and the proceeding being strictly a private action, it seems improper to the undersigned that the Commissioners should make any official report respecting it.

Fifth—The decision referred to was not rendered until after the close of the official year to which the general report of this Board refers; and, if the General Assembly, when it convene, desires full information in regard to that case, it will possess power, through its proper Committees, by compelling the production of persons and papers, to obtain it, which power is not vested in this Commission. Very respectfully submitted, RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR.

NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Seven jurors were obtained to-day in the Tweed case, as follows: Louis Arnham, No. 2295 Third avenue, clothier; Henry Warren, No. 33 North Moore street, clothing merchant; Michael Peppard, No. 320 East Sixteenth street, stabler; John D. Hamlin, No. 100 West Thirty-third street, auctioneer; John S. Rockwell, No. 127 East Twenty-ninth street, liquor dealer; Henry Hazleton, No. 315 West Fifty-fifth street, piano manufacturer; Thomas W. Roche, No. 234 Eighth avenue, produce dealer.

Stokes was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Brennan to-day, and he immediately placed deputies in charge of the prisoner, who may be removed to the well-furnished cell occupied by him before his sentence.

A rumor was current to-day that Phelps, Dodge & Co. have been sued by the Government to recover $1,800,000 due on fraudulent invoices, and that the firm offered to compromise for $260,000. The United States District Attorney denies that there is any foundation whatever for the rumor.

It is generally reported that United States Marshal Sharis will be appointed Surveyor of this port.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Intelligence was received to-day at the War Department of the recent death in Texas of General James A. Carlton. This officer was a Major General of Volunteers during the late war, and conducted what was known as the "California Column of Troops" from California and Mexico to Texas. He commanded in several battles, and subsequently to the war was for some years in command in Arizona and New Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Andrew McDonald died yesterday, aged 104 years. He was a native of Ireland, and for 21 years a resident of this city.

The night train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, going South, was thrown off the track yesterday near Caledonia, Wis., tipping a passenger car on its side in a ditch. Cyrus Libby, of Beloit, had his collar bone broken, and C. H. Reed, of Boston, Mass., was hurt internally. Others were slightly injured.

WASHINGTON.

Alley's Cross-Examination in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Correction of the Testimony Given by Ames Concerning Scofield.

Two Prominent Bankers Oppose the "Syndicate" System of Funding.

Proposal to Increase the President's Salary to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Southern Republicans are beginning to discover what they conceive to be their rights, and, like freemen, they propose to maintain them. Not content with making an effort to have either the Speaker or the Clerk of the next House from their section, the Southern members and Senators are now bent on having a member of President Grant's next Cabinet. Heretofore, Postmaster General Creswell has been supposed to represent the South in the Cabinet It would appear, however, that he is not accepted by many States south of the Potomac as a representative Southern Republican. The complaint is made that he does not represent anything but Maryland, a comparatively small portion of the South. Since the defeat of the Hon. John Pool, of North Carolina, for the Senate, his friends in and out of Congress have been actively at work making combinations to secure him a Cabinet appointment. The arguments in his favor are strong, as well as numerous. First of all, he is "a native and to the manner born" Union man. In the Senate he was unfairly acted with by the Republican party, and has been one of the steady supporters of the Administration of President Grant. In his own State, he has been regarded as the leader of the Republican party. Indeed, it is held that but for his efforts there would have been no Republican party to-day in North Carolina. He was among the most efficient and earnest advocates in Congress of the punishment and suppression of the Ku-Klux organization. He is regarded as the first lawyer in his State. These are some of the arguments urged in his favor by his friends, who think he is entitled to a place in General Grant's next Cabinet. It is understood that Senator Pool aspires to the Postmaster Generalship. All of the Southern members and Senators who refuse to sign a petition for the appointment of Creswell propose to sign in favor of Senator Pool. Nor will they be content with this. It is understood that they will wait upon the President in a body, and personally urge Mr. Pool's claim. In addition to his Southern friends, Mr. Pool will be supported by several prominent Republicans from the North, among them Senators Morton and Scott.

THE ADAMS CLAIM.

The Senate, to-day, after a protracted debate, passed the long-pending Theodore Adams claim. This claim arose out of a contract with General Fremont, while that officer was in command of the Department of the West, and was made for the balance due Adams by the Government for the construction of mortar boats and steam tugs. The amount allowed by the House is $112,740, but the Senate subsequently cut it down to $39,242. A conference was asked, when the Committee agreed to the latter figure, which was the first sum allowed.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST OFFICE.

Sam. Bard, of Tenn., had an interview with the President to-day, wherein he sought to convince the latter that the opposition to his being continued in the Chattanooga Postmastership did not represent the real sentiment of the people, but only the prejudices of the small fry politicians. Providing that he cannot hold that office, Bard now appears to be anxious to know what other soft place he can get. It does not appear that his chances in this line are worth insuring, although he is sanguine that he will come out all right.

COTTON TWINE.

The lowest bid for cotton twine to be furnished to the Post Office Department for the ensuing year is from the firm of Wilbur & Wells, of Cincinnati, the bid being $31.24 for 100 pounds. The award has not yet been made.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Commissioner of Patents, to-day, received the following interesting letter:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6, 1873.

Commissioner Esquires of Patent Office:

DEAR SIRS: If you will send me $1,000 cash, I will invent a improved self-operating automaton machinery, and one million after the machine proves satisfaction. If I don't accomplish it I will refund the money in ten years. Yours obedient servant,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS KAPPEL,
No. 82 East Front street.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The Committee on Territories passed a number of bills through the House in the morning hours. The most important was a bill of Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, advancing the salaries of the Territorial Governor to $3,500, and those to thh Secretaries $2,000, and making the pay of the members of the Legislatures $6 per day, thus equalizing salaries in all the Territories. It caused quite a discussion, but was finally passed by a majority of 17, the yeas and nays being called. It was charged by Mr. Holman and others that it would increase the expenditures of the Government, but Mr. McCormick insisted that if it did, it was no more than a just measure, which by restricting the sessions of the Legislature to forty days and making them biennial, it would actually reduce the Territorial expenses.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and so large a portion of it disposed of as to make its completion probable to-morrow. The question of increasing the

PRESIDENT'S SALARY

was sprung upon the House by an amendment offered by Sargent, who proposed to add to the line making the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars these words: "Providing that after the fourth of March, 1873, the President's salary shall be fifty thousand." The ever-watchful Holman was promptly on his feet with an objection, that this being new legislation, it was not in order on an Appropriation bill under the rule. Dawes, who was in the chair, overruled this point of order, whereupon Holman appealed, and the House gave only twenty-two votes to sustain the Chairman's ruling. Sargent was unwilling to give it up, and so changed the form of the amendment, and moved to strike out $25,000, and insert $50,000 in the text of the bill. Holman again raised the same point of order, and Dawes again overruled it. An appeal was then taken to the House as before, and there were 60 votes for sustaining the ruling and 65 opposed. The amendment failed in its new form. An effort will be made to put it on in the Senate. Subsequently, the precedents were examined, and the House concluded that Dawes was right, and sustained him for a similar ruling on an amendment to increase the salary of some petty official.

The only thing in the bill which gave rise to much debate, besides this question of the President's salary, was a proposition to slightly increase the appropriation for the

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

There are a number of members who think that this Bureau is a useless appendage to the Government, and who never fail to make an attack on it every year, when the Appropriation bill is under consideration. On this occasion, Farnsworth led the opposition in a satirical speech on the creation of little bureaus, which, he said, began business in a room in the third story of some public building, with a Commissioner and a single clerk, and kept growing until they got a big building to themselves, at a cost of millions. The Education Bureau was well defended by Hoar, Garfield, and others, the former showing that it was spreading a knowledge of the American system of education over the world, and that it had aided the Japanese Government to establish the remarkable system of schools recently put in operation in that Empire.

The House adjourned without voting on the question.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Committee finds considerable difficulty in getting a quorum present to transact business. The meeting to-day was slimly attended, and the discussion was of the most informal nature. It is expected shortly, however, that a bill will be ready to be reported, which, besides giving legal effect to the rules of the Civil Service Commission, also contemplates an entire reconstruction of the salaries of the higher grades. A majority of the members of the Commission are in favor of abolishing the wide distinction which now exists between the male and female employes of the Government.

[To the Associated Press.]

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning, all the members present, excepting Mr. Banks.

ALLEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

The cross-examination of John B. Alley was resumed. He said that up to December, 1867, the Credit Mobilier shares had no market value. He knew that two shares were sold at 95, and some were offered at 75, but late in December, 1867, after Ames agreed on the basis, the stock rose in value, bringing 160, and in January 200, and later 225.

The Chairman having asked a question relative to the 100 shares standing in the name of Neilson, son-in-law of James Brooks, the witness said he had no personal knowledge as to who was the original owner of them, or who paid for them. It appeared on the books that Neilson was the owner, and was entitled to fifty shares more. There was no conversation between the witness and Brooks in relation to those fifty shares of Neilson. He presumed Neilson paid for the shares.

Mr. McCrary asked the witness whether he knew how many shares of Credit Mobilier were disposed of to members of Congress.

Answer—Ames' subscription, I believe, was on the books, and Hooper's, Grimes, and my own. Senator Wilson agreed to take twenty shares, and Dawes ten shares. I took five hundred shares, but they were not all for myself. After Jan. 1, 1868, I do not know that any were sold to any member of Congress at par. I did not know that the success or failure of a road would depend on friendly or unfriendly legislation. It did not occur to me that any further legislation would be required, and none as to the pecuniary matters of the Company. If the fullest investigation could be made into this subject, the public would have been better satisfied, especially after the M'Comb suit was instituted, which gave rise to so much misapprehension.

The removal of the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Boston was a matter of life and death to the Company, to keep it out of the clutches of Judge Barnard and Fisk. Mr. Fisk wanted the witness to settle with him for $100,000, but the witness said he would never be willing for the Company to pay him a single cent, saying to Fisk, "All your interest is only $240." Fisk replied it was a matter of dollars, and that if the Company would not give him $100,000, he would damage it to the extent of a million, and Fisk did damage it to the amount of several millions by his raid.

The witness was asked whether he did not get and have under his control $100,000 to cause an annulment of the Secretary of the Treasury's ruling as to the interest on the Union Pacific Government bonds, to which the witness answered that, so far as he was concerned, he challenged investigation. He never had any money, not a dollar, to use directly or indirectly for such purpose, nor did he believe that Ames had the slightest idea of influencing legislation of Congress by allowing his friends to have stock. The witness said he sold his stock at 200 in January, 1868. His impression was it included all the dividends, as he himself never got any dividends on the stock thus sold. He sold this stock to Peter Butler, of Boston, who, he understood, bought it for Bardwell, of that city.

Question—Do you know how much money Oakes Ames put into the Credit Mobilier stock?

Answer—I do not. The books show. I do not know of my own personal knowledge that he paid $100 a share for every share of stock issued to him.

Question—Did you not say, yesterday, that he put in five or six million dollars only?

Answer—No, sir. I did say his individual interest in the forty-seven-million-dollar contract was between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and my own individual interest less than half a million.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FURTHER STATEMENT BY MR. COLFAX.

During the examination of Vice President Colfax, yesterday, before the Credit Mobilier Committee, his full answer to Merrick's question, whether it occurred to him, in 1868, that there was moral wrong in Credit Mobilier, was, that he preferred not to decide whether the conduct of others, not within his knowledge was moral or not, but the impression on his mind at the time he would give frankly. He had heard that many railroads were built by turning over their mortgage bonds to the contractors at about 70 cents on the dollar, which the road had ultimately to pay for at par, and he inferred that, as so many millions had regarded the building of any Pacific Railroad as a hazardous enterprise, the principal stockholders under the charter offered by the Government had decided to build it themselves for a subsidy whether it proved profitable or unprofitable. With such impressions, whether correct or not, the idea of immorality had not occurred to him, but he withdrew from it nearly five years ago, to avoid being mixed up in its litigation.

Colfax asked that Ames and M'Comb, who were present, should cross-examine him, but each stated that they had no questions to ask him.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives last Monday requesting the President to employ two attorneys to commence suit against the Credit Mobilier and its stockholders, corporately and individually, in proper court or courts, in order to recover what may be due, or what may become due to the Union Pacific Railroad, in law or equity, the President, it is understood, has selected, and will appoint, the Honorable Aaron F. Perry, ex-member of Congress, of Cincinnati, and General Harlan, of Kentucky.

AMES' CORRECTED TESTIMONY.

Mr. Ames yesterday corrected that portion of his testimony relating to Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania. It seems that Mr. Scofield gave Mr. Ames $1,000 to buy some of the Credit Mobilier stock, and took a receipt therefor, but, upon examination, he declined to take risks, and not having received the stock, or any dividend, the money was returned to him by Mr. Ames, and he gave up the receipt.

TELEGRAPH MATTERS.

The Hon. Wm. Whiting, to whom the Attorney General has referred the question of payment to be made to the Kansas, Union & Central Pacific Railroad Companies for sending telegraph messages for the Government, will, upon request, appear before the House Appropriations Committee to-morrow, and propose an amendment to the charter of those companies involving a new system of rates. It is understood that his plan will be satisfactory to the companies without prejudice to the interests of the Government.

The Postmaster General will have published in a city paper to-morrow a complete detailed reply to the statements and argument of Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company made before the House Committee on Appropriations, relating to Postal Telegraphy generally, and the cost of constructing telegraph lines.

CHICAGO JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the Attorney General to receive secondary evidence in support of the claims of the judicial officers of Chicago, for fees due, and services rendered prior to October 9, 1871. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ADVERSE OPINIONS ON THE "SYNDICATE."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—William B. Duncan, of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, and Mr. Joseph Patterson, senior member of the banking firm of Patterson & Co., Philadelphia, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, this morning, in response to an invitation by the Committee, and expressed their views of the subject of refunding the 6 per cent into 5 per cent bonds. The Chairman, Mr. Dawes, intimated that the Committee desired to have the views of gentlemen eminent in financial matters in the great cities who were not at all identified with the operations of the so-called "Syndicate." The whole subject was gone into at considerable length, the substance of the opinions given being that the effect of the operation through the "Syndicate" was to take the United States bonds out of the hands of small investors, where they had the greatest permanency, and to put them in the hands of bankers and brokers and large investors in the great financial centres, where they were liable to be affected by the frequent fluctuations in the money market. This, Mr. Duncan regarded as an evil, which should be avoided, tending as it did to lessen the popularity of the bonds, and to that extent depreciate the credit of the Government in the markets of the world. Both gentlemen coincided in this view, and also in the opinion that the better policy would be not to endeavor to force the market at the present time, but to wait until the money market is in a more favorable condition for the refunding of the debt at lower rates of interest; to let the matter be done under the immediate control of the Treasury Department without the aid of intermediate parties, and that the bonds should be of a uniform character as to rate of interest, as to the period for which they are to run, which should be a long period, and as to the place where they are to be made payable, which should be at the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Boutwell was present at the interview.

RURAL POSTMASTERS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—B. Dowd, Rockville, Indiana; M. O. Frost, Marshall, Illinois.

CUBAN AND HAWAIIAN RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Secretary Fish is reported to have said, yesterday, that the Cuban revolutionists, not having gained any more ground than they possessed three years ago, are not any more entitled to belligerent rights now than then. He also said that our Government has no scheme of annexation in sending a naval force to the Sandwich Islands.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Irwin McDowell, Major General in the army, *vice* Meade, deceased. A. W. Hawkins, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District, Tennessee; William Carey, United States Attorney for Utah.

INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES.

The estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the expenses of that office for the next fiscal year has been sent to the Committee on Appropriations. The entire estimate amounts to $4,700,000, but of that amount nearly two and a half millions is to pay Gaugers and Storekeepers, under the act of June 6, 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vermont), bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at Evansville, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

FEDERAL COURTS.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, bills were passed for additional terms of the United States Circuit Court in the Southern District of New York.

LOUISIANA ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of an investigation to be made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the election troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas, and conferring authority upon the persons to be deputed by the Committee to make the investigation. Mr. Morton said that it would be impracticable for the Committee on Privileges and Elections to go to the States in question, and therefore it would be necessary to appoint other persons, as permitted by a resolution of the Senate adopted yesterday.

Mr. HOWE asked whether there was not some doubt as to the power of the Senate, by resolution, to authorize such Commission as the resolution proposed, with power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. MORTON said the question had been raised, but he did not think there was much doubt on the subject. If, however, any witnesses should prove refractory, they might be broug to Washington.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) and Mr. Conkling (N. Y.), expressed their doubt of the power of the Senate to authorize the Committee to delegate its powers to a Commission; and the latter suggested that the investigation might be made by selecting a few witnesses familiar with the facts in the respective cases, and examining them in Washington.

Mr. THURMAN said that, to make the Commission satisfactory to the Senate and to the public, it must be composed of persons whose character would be a guaranty of ability and good faith; and, as such persons must be liberally paid, he thought $20,000 too small a sum to pay the expenses of the investigation. As to the question of authority, if necessary, a bill conferring all the needed authority could be passed by the time that fit persons could be found to act as Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the resolution was amended so as to authorize the Commission to have witnesses sworn by any State or United States officer authorized to administer an oath.

The resolution so amended was adopted.

THE MODOC INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Superintendent of the Interior was directed to communicate any information in his possession touching the difficulties with the Modoc and other Indians in California and Oregon.

CURRENCY AMENDMENT.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill amending the National Currency act. Referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL,

and at 4 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, so that State corporations, such as insurance companies, &c., shall not be subject to the provisions of that act, but to the jurisdiction of the State courts.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

A number of bills relating to the Territories were reported and disposed of.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory.

Transferring the control of certain Territorial Penitentiaries to the several Territories in which they are located.

Disapproving certain legislation in the Territory of Washington.

Regulating the compensation of members of various legislative assemblies.

BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a bill appropriating two million five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Post Office building at Boston.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment increasing the appropriation for the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000, and fixing the salary hereafter at $50,000.

Mr. HOLMAN made the point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and was, therefore, out of order.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that, although the said amendment changed an existing law, still the practice of the House had been not to treat amendments to increase salaries as being a change of existing laws. Although he did not clearly see the distinction, still, under the practice, he overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Committee did not sustain the Chair, the affirmative vote being only 22.

Mr. SARGENT then modified his amendment by omitting that part of it making the proposed increase a permanent one.

The same objection was made by Mr. HOLMAN, and overruled by the Chairman, and on an appeal being taken, the decision of the Chair was not sustained—ayes, 60; nays, 67. So the amendment was decided to be out of order, and was not received.

An animated discussion took place on the proposition to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education.

Without disposing of the question, the Committee rose, and the House

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money active and close to-day, at 7 per cent to 1-32 for call loans. The bulk of the business was at 1-64 to 1-32, and the closing quotations were 7 currency to 7 gold. Discounts were unchanged at 9@12.

Governor Dix's recommendations in favor of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the repeal of the usury laws, and the abolition of the tax on mortgages, meets with a hearty response in financial circles. The recommendation for a repeal or modification of the usury laws will, doubtless, be carried into effect by the Legislature. If the law were repealed to-day, the fact that money was worth 18¼ per cent per annum would bring to Wall street hosts of capitalists. Seven per cent per annum is a farce, as everybody knows who has borrowed or loaned money.

The European markets for securities are reported strong, with an advancing tendency and money easy.

BONDS.

Government bonds were active, and prices made a further advance. The upward tendency of prices is assisted by the firm condition of the market at London. The largest dealings were in 1881's. The German bankers continue to buy bonds on orders from Europe, but the limited supply checks business. Private competition for Government bonds as an investment here and in Europe has carried prices above par in gold,—the legal limit of the Treasury in purchasing.

GOLD.

Gold was strong and higher, and ranged from 111¾ to 112¼. This advance was based on the rise in exchange and prospective specie shipments.

STOCKS

The stock market opened firm, but declined, closing dull and steady. The latest story about New York Central is that more stock is to be issued for quadruple tracking, and that the original holders will have the new stock issued to them as a payment of 50 per cent of value.

PRODUCE.

Light arrivals of flour give sellers some advantage. No. 2 and superfine are fairly active. The market closes active and better for family brands, and stronger for choice No. 2 and superfines. In wheat little was done at the opening. Choice qualities are firmly held, but common ruled dull and heavy. The market closed irregular. Common wheat easier; choice comparatively firm; demand light—chiefly to fill up; winter quiet, but firm for good. Pork was dull at $13.75@14.00 for wholesale lots on the spot. Cut meats—dry salted shoulders firm, and held at 5 cents on the spot. 40 boxes heavy pickled bellies sold at 7c. Bacon fairly active, with sales of 500 boxes at 6 3-16c for Western long clear on spot; 7⅛c for short clear for January; 500 boxes short clear for January, in Chicago, sold at 6¾c. Lard weaker; 200 tierces city sold at 7⅞c; 7⅝c bid, and 8c asked for Western.

POLITICAL.

PINCHBACK'S VIEWS ON GENERAL GRANT AND LOUISIANA MATTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—This evening's *Picayune* reports that Pinchback, in an interview, said:

"You see I am bound to live here in this city. I have a house here, and plenty of friends. If I went anywhere else, I would not know what to do, and it is, therefore, I think, the interest of the people to help me along because I cannot but help them. This last fight of mine against the Custom House Ring on the Senate question has rather made them lend their hand to the colored people, and if it were possible, I believe the colored people might be induced to form a coalition with the true, honest native white people of the State and overthrow all this chicanery and the tricks of the Custom House Ring."

After giving his opinion how the present complication might have been avoided, Pinchback continued:

"As it is, the programme has been arranged, and will be carried out by the United States Government. They intend to recognize only our Government, and unless prevented by Congress, will carry it out to the bitter end. Therefore, the outside body calling themselves a Legislature has no chance to succeed unless they can prevail upon Congress to send a Committee of Investigation when the whole facts will be laid before them, and they can then decide which is right. The interest that General Grant takes in the fight is purely of a personal nature. He does not care one cent what the people say against him now, as he has reached the height of his ambition, in being elected President for a second term. It is a mistake made by many to suppose that General Grant wants to be Emperor. He only desired to be considered a sort of second General Washington. Washington was victorious, you know, in a great rebellion; so was Grant. Washington was elected to two terms; so was General Grant, and now he is satisfied. He has not got ambition and tact to make a great revolution like that would require, and, if he had, the people of the country would not submit The real cause of General Grant's interest in the matter lies in his personal enmity against Warmoth, whom he considers one of his bitterest enemies. You know how he has abused him. Well, Grant never forgives an insult lik that, and as long as he thinks the people of this State support Warmoth, he will be opposed to them. He really does not himself understand the situation. He believes that it is a Warmoth fight to get to the United States Senate, so he can fight him. Naturally enough, he opposes this, and men here have taken advantage of it to place the present Government in power. Why you cannot imagine what a poor opinion the people of the North have of us, and it is kept alive daily by the outrageous statements of white Republicans and others, who say that it is impossible for a white man or negro to live in this city unless he pretends to be a Democrat or has Democratic friends. By this you will see the sympathies of the people of the North are against us, and as long as we make any disturbance at all it is at once cried out that the South is still in rebellion. Now you see what I want to do is this: I desire to do right to the people of this State. I am a representative colored man of this State, the South, and the Union, and as such, have strength with the Republican party. As I was born here, live here, and have my wife, my children, and my property here, I only desire to be allowed a chance, a fair open chance, and I will show how I am and can be a true friend of our people.

"There is a great, mighty change going on in this country to-day, which few see, and yet in it I know there is a dissolution of the great Southern Radical Republican party, composed of negroes led by Northern white men. This party has, since the war, been opposed to resident white men, because they have hardly been allowed otherwise, but the time is coming, and coming rapidly, when the white and black people of the South will be united in a bond of unity, in as far as their several positions lie, and when that time comes, there is the only hope for the people. Give me a chance, and the rest of the colored people a chance, and we will be with you all in fairness and honesty of dealings. It will be bound to come some day, and the sooner the better for the South and the people."

To-morrow's *Picayune* will contain a long letter from Pinchback, in which surprise is expressed that a conversation, casual and desultory in its character, should have been heralded as a formal utterance of his upon the condition of Louisiana politics, and claims that both the tenor and purport of his remarks were misrepresented.

The *Picayune* will state conditionally that the interview was reported correctly and published by consent of Pinchback. The following is Pinchback's explanation of what he said about the President:

"I expressed the opinion that President Grant had taken General Washington as his model and exemplar. Both were great military chieftains in revolutionary periods, both had been elected to a second term, and that the President's largest ambition was fully satisfied in emulating the example of the Father of his Country. I could not [illegible] that the President had any personal [illegible] in this contest, unless so far as it might arise from the fact that Warmoth, his public traducer, was leading the opposition; but a personal motive, under the circumstances, of this sort, could not reasonably be supposed to exist, and influence the conduct of the President in the premises. With his highest ambition satisfied, I did not believe the President intended to go outside the law and the duties of his office; to subserve in this case a personal or party end, and that no sober-minded American desires or contemplated the establishment of an Empire in the United States."

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—At the Democratic Convention, to-day, James A. Western was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Henry Colony, of Keene, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were adopted reciting as the introduction the seventh article of the Bill of Rights of the State of New Hampshire, in which the sovereignty of the State is declared. This is followed by a resolution in which the usurpations of the President, the Credit Mobilier scandal, the illegal use of money at elections, etc., are strongly denounced.

Butterfield, of Concord, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the untimely death of the late Liberal candidate for President, the Hon. Horace Greeley.

THE WEATHER.

Violent Snow Storms—Detention to Trains—War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Probabilities—For New England, cloudy weather and snow to-night, but winds probably shifting to westerly on Thursday, with clearing weather. For the Middle States, winds shifting to northwesterly and southwesterly, with clear and clearing weather on Thursday. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, northerly and northwesterly winds, with generally clear weather and lower temperature. From the Ohio Valley and and Missouri to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, rising barometer and low temperature, with winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, and gradually diminishing in force, and clear and clearing weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 8.—Reports from the interior show prevalence of the severest electric storm ever known in North Iowa. The wind is represented as terrible. In places the snow was carried in a perfect whirlwind, so it was impossible to see ten feet ahead. The track is covered to a depth of two feet and over with drifted snow, and travel on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad west is entirely stopped, the trains being all snow-bound. The train due here last night is now at Manchester, and the one which left here at 7 o'clock last night is at Earlville, while other passenger trains are stuck in the snow at Cedar Falls Junction, Plainfield, and one between Fort Dodge and Sioux City. Telegraph communication with the latter point is severed, and the exact location cannot be learned. Here in the city, where we are partially protected by the bluffs, the wind is perfectly furious, drifting the snow badly. The streets are almost deserted, no one venturing out, unless necessity compels it. Railroad travel cannot be resumed until the weather moderates sufficiently to permit men to work out doors and clear the tracks of the accumulated snow. As it is now, men cannot stand out on the prairies for five minutes without fear of freezing. The thermometer ranges from seven to eight degrees below zero, while West it is much colder.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 8.—The Wisconsin Legislature met for the Twenty-sixth Annual Sessional session at noon to-day, the Senate being quite full, only three members of the Senate being absent. Lieutenant Governor Pettit called the Senate to order with the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: The hour fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Legislature has now arrived, and for a time we are to devote our labors to the enacting of such laws as we deem for the best interests of our State. The duties of a legislator are always important. Great interests are committed to his care, and the finished law, as it passes through his hands, should be the result of good judgment and careful attention, and be as near perfect as human foresight can make it. In no State are those duties more important than in Wisconsin. The developments of its resources by the building of railroads, the opening of new channels for commerce, and its rapidly increasing population by immigration, make the position of legislator one of great responsibility, and in commencing our work, I ask you for a continuance of patience and forbearance, so kindly extended to me during the last session by yourselves and predecessors, and now, as then, I promise fair and impartial treatment of all. Trusting we may apply ourselves to the work before us with diligence and earnestness, with no occasion for, or existence of, bitterness of feeling, I hope our session will be a short and pleasant one.

After the roll of Senators had been called by J. H. Waggoner, Chief Clerk, and the new ones sworn into office, J. H. Waggoner, of the Richland County *Republican*, was then re-elected Chief Clerk by a unanimous vote, and A. Emmonson, of Columbia County, received a like unanimous vote for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Assembly was directed to be informed that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

The rules of the last session were adopted.

Senators Pratt and Lindsey were appointed on the part of the Senate on the Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and ask if he had any communication to make.

The Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m., when it adjourned till Thursday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

Hon. E. W. Young, Chief Clerk of the last Assembly, called the Assembly to order. After the members had subscribed the oath and reported the number of miles travelled, they were sworn into office by the Attorney General, S. S. Barlow, and Hon. H. D. Barron, of Sauk, was then elected Speaker by a vote of 62 to 32 for L. B. Vilas, of Dane; 2 for Joseph S. Curtis, of Brown; 1 for H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee. On taking the chair, Mr. Barron made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The assembling of the Legislature of Wisconsin back in early years was an event more rare and interesting than now. Its novelty has ceased. Our annual organizations to-day are only marked by the importance of measures to be passed upon and disposed of, and yet, as common as has become our coming together, our constituents, our sovereigns, without thought of party proclivities, regard each and every one of our movements as important to them. We are to decide whether the new and untried laws by which they shall be bound are to be enacted; whether the statutes under which they have performed the duties of citizenship are to be changed and new responsibilities imposed on them. It is for us to determine whether the liabilities which they regard themselves loyally and legally bound to discharge shall be moderated or excessively incurred by us. Not because it is popular to do so, but because it is right and proper, I invoke from you your best efforts toward making this a session that shall not without real cause enact changes or spend the time on embarrassing and uncalled-for bills, or prolong our sitting to a day which, in the estimation of those whom we represent, should come sooner. For the honor you have conferred upon me, I thank you. I cannot discharge the duties of this office well or reputably without your help, sympathy, and support. That I most earnestly ask.

E. W. Young, of Sauk, was elected Chief Clerk by a majority of 62 to 34 for Albert Semler, of Washington County, and Colonel O. C. Bissell, of Fond du Lac, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by a vote of 63 to 34 for George W. Peck, of the LaCrosse *Democrat*.

Messrs. Vilas, Semler, and Peck were nominated by the Democratic caucus this morning.

A recess was then taken till 3 o'clock.

On re-assembling, the first business was the choosing of seats by lot, Hon. H. L. Palmer getting the first choice.

The rules of the last session were adopted, and Messrs. Leland, Hubbel, and Clark were appointed on the Joint Committee to wait on the Governor.

Adjournment was then taken till to-morrow.

The Governor will deliver his message at 2:20 p. m., to-morrow.

The following appointments have been made thus far by the elected officers of the Assembly: Assistant Clerk, Fred. S. Dennett, of Sheboygan County; Bookkeeper, Roger C. Spooner, of Dane County; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. Bell, of Walworth County; Doorkeepers, John Gale, of Waukesha County; W. W. Baker, of Vernon County; H. J. Stoordock, of Rock County.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8.—The Legislature organized by electing A. P. Hall, of Hennepin County, Speaker; Samuel Nichols, of Ottertail, Chief Clerk; C. H. Slocum, of Winona, and J. W. Cunningham, of Olmsted, Assistants. Hall was Speaker last year.

In the Senate, A. A. Harwood, of Mower, was re-elected Secretary, and Charles W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Assistant.

The official vote for State officers was canvassed to-day, resulting as follows:

State Auditor—O. P. Whitcomb, 50,087; Albert Scheffer, 44,478; scattering, 62; Whitcomb's majority, 5,557.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Sherwood Hough, 53,030; Jas. George, 43,662; scattering, 44; Hough's majority, 9,424.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow. It will be longer than the President's message, and treats of a great variety of topics. The assessed valuation of property in the State is placed at $103,373,826, an increase in two years of over $16,000,000. The School Fund now amounts to $2,780,539. In 1872, 356 miles of railroad were laid, making the total amount in the State 1,906. All the railroads refuse to obey the law regulating freights, and a test case against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad is now proceeding in the Supreme Court. The Governor proceeds at considerable length to condemn the railroads for keeping down the price of wheat and refusing to carry wood. He favors the Fox and Wisconsin River improvements, advocates biennial sessions of the Legislature, and says the State Prison is in an incomplete and unsatisfactory condition. He calls attention to the fact that Wisconsin is appropriating money and employing counsel to destroy the harbor at Duluth and build up one at Superior City, and urges our Legislature to make an appropriation to defend the suit. The State University needs aid, and he suggests a memorial to Congress asking a donation of the Fort Snelling reservation for that purpose. There are 1,656 male, and 3,056 female teachers in the common schools, and 180,000 children. The message is a very interesting and valuable local review. No business has been transacted by the Legislature, and nothing of consequence will be done until next week.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A meeting of Democratic Senators and Representatives was held at Jefferson City last night to determine whether a caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator shall be held, and, if so, when, and whether the majority of two-thirds or three-fifths rule shall prevail. After some discussion a Committee was appointed to draw up rules for a caucus, the Committee to report on Friday night. Senatorial aspirants have been invited to address the meeting, whereupon Colonel L. V. Bogy and ex-Governor Reynolds, of St. Louis; Colonel Geo. C. Vest, of Sedalia; Judge Napton, and General Edwards, made speeches, expressing their views on national affairs. Neither Senator Blair nor General Phelps were present, both being too sick to attend.

Despatches say there is a prospect of a large railroad lobby at Jefferson City, a great part of which will be attracted by a bill, which will soon be introduced, to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners for the State, who according to the proposed bill, will constitute a Court before which may be laid all complaints relative to the management of railroads, including unjust discriminations in freight tariffs, overcharges, inattention to the comfort of passengers and carelessness in running trains. This Commission, which is to consist of three gentlemen appointed by the Governor, will have power to make police regulations and have complete control over the road. They will stand between individuals and corporations, and assist the former in the fight against the latter. As in the case of a murder, the State assumes charge of the prosecution, pays its expenses, and furnishes the prosecution; so the Commissioners, after hearing the individual's complaint, will prosecute it for him. It is asserted here that this bill, or something like it, will pass at this session, owing to the indignation which is expressed over the alleged mismanagement of some of our roads.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—The Senate, having completed its organization this morning, adjourned till to-morrow.

The House, after numerous additional ballots, elected this afternoon W. S. McGaughey, of Greene, Independent, Speaker. The minor officers, except doorkeepers, were also elected. These will be disposed of to-morrow, and the Governor's message read.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—Governor Geary's message was submitted to the Legislature to-day. The State debt has been reduced during the year nearly $2,500,000, leaving the debt, less assets on hand, $16,521,039. The Governor refers to the death of General Meade, and recommends an appropriation for the erection of a monument at Gettysburg in commemoration of his services.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 8.—The House committees were announced this morning. No other important business was done. The House adjourned over the afternoon, to allow the Association of Michigan Soldiers and Sailors the use of the Representative Hall.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 8.—The Georgia Legislature met to-day. S. N. Trammell was elected President of the Senate, and A. O. Bacon Speaker of the House.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—While Charles Dilke was speaking on the subject of land and people, in Derby last night, a mob attempted to disperse the meeting. The adherents of Charles Dilke resisted, and a severe struggle ensued, in which several persons were injured, and many windows broken, the fighting lasting over an hour. Great excitement prevailed. Order was at length restored, and the meeting brought to a close. A large crowd arrived with sticks and bludgeons, and escorted the speaker and his wife to their hotel.

A despatch from Chiselhurst, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says that Napoleon is worse. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst relative to the course to be pursued in the event of the death of the ex-Emperor.

Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent brokers say that the cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and the rates obtained were not even remunerative.

Spinners and manufacturers commence the new year well under contract. Business for the present will be mainly influenced by the quantity of imports, and the present scarcity is likely to be tided over without any enhancement of prices.

As to the sugar trade, it is stated that the consumption in 1871 by Europe and the United States was increased in 1872 by about 3½ per cent. It is expected that the new crop will be at least 14 per cent better than the last, while stocks are fluctuating and a depreciation in prices is certain.

In regard to the timber trade, it is said that the forests, which are being cleared for supplies, recede continually further from the seaports, and an enhancement in prices is probable.

The petroleum trade is in a satisfactory condition, and the business is certain to increase. Legislation, however, is required, as English merchants are only allowed to import oil inflammable at 120 degrees, while those of the Continent can import it only at 110 degrees.

The wool trade is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports, for the first time in its history, have fallen off, and the deficit has evidently gone to the United States.

The steamship Pladda sand off the coast of Northumberland, while *en route* from this city for Dundee. No lives lost.

The United States steam frigate Hartford has left Malta, where she was repaired, for the Chinese waters, *via* the Suez Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The carriages of the aristocracy besieged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this afternoon, to receive the [illegible] o'clock bulletin. The announcement that the ex-Emperor is worse creates much alarm among the adherents of the family.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Midnight.—A despatch from Chiselhurst, to-night, says Napoleon's sufferings are acute, but his strength and endurance are great.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—It is expected that M. Bievias will present his final report of the preliminary investigation in the case of Marshal Bazaine to the Assembly within a fortnight. It is said that the conclusions arrived at by the Investigating Committee are decidedly unfavorable to the Marshal. His trial has, for political reasons, been postponed until the German troops have completely evacuated French territory.

Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received an important despatch to-day from M. Corcelles, French representative at the Vatican.

The German customs officials refuse to allow the free admission of French printed fabrics into Alsace, and the French Minister at Berlin is now negotiating with the German Government in relation to the matter.

A meeting of the members of the Left Centre in the National Assembly was held to-day, to select a Chairman. M. Casimer-Perier, who was the most prominent candidate, failed to secure a sufficient number of votes to insure his election. The party is hopelessly divided.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The Vienna *Post*, officially, denies the rumor which was current in London several days ago, that the Austrian Government has determined to dispense with the services of Count Von Beust.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—General Chinchilla and the troops who accompanied him to Holguin, have returned to Havana. The regulars will probably resume their duties of guarding the forts [illegible] here. The mail steamer from Cadiz landed [illegible] soldiers at Gibara.

The Arizona Indian War.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A letter received to-day from General Crook, announces that he is prosecuting a most vigorous warfare against the Indians in Arizona who refuse to go upon their reservation. At the writing of the letter, the parties of soldiers were out in pursuit of hostile bands.

MARRIED.

HENDEE—KENNEDY—In this city, Jan. [illegible], by the Rev. R. J. Langridge, William H. Hendee and [illegible] Kennedy, both of Brighton.

DIED.

BREWSTER—In this city, Jan. [illegible], [illegible] Marion, eldest child and only daughter of [illegible] Mary H. Brewster, aged 3 years, 3 months, and [illegible] days.
Funeral from residence of her parents, [illegible] on Friday at 3 o'clock p. m.

PALMER—In this city, 8th instant, [illegible] George S. Palmer, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral from 1119 Michigan-av., this (Thursday) morning at half-past 10. Relatives and friends are [illegible] attend.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS, Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, [illegible]
On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., [illegible]

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous [illegible]
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]
35 and 37 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., [illegible]

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

$20 REWARD—PLEASE RETURN THE [illegible] No questions asked. M. O'BYRNE [illegible]